Insurance.

W ENGLAND FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
July 1, 1859 ..... $230,621 39

urance Against Loss by Fire!
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water street.

VIDEND ON FIRE INSUR-
ANCE.
Agency Continental Insurance Co. New York,
No. 6 South Clark St., Chicago, July 14, 1859.
ereby notified that a Dividend of Fifty (50) per cent. on the earned premium has
been declared. Scrip for the same will be ready
on September 1st. Six per cent. interest on the scrip
after 1859 will be paid on demand.
MANN & CO., Agents.
ue Insuring Policies on desirable fire risks in the above
ng and in other similar Companies at the same rates
by Companies of far less responsibility.
jy19-3m-3856

LINOIS SAVINGS INSTITU-
TION—IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1857.
104 & 106 Washington St., Methodist Church Block.
Institution receives Deposits of
FIVE CENTS,
wards, from all classes of persons, including
Minors and Married Women;
ay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
ends payable on the first Monday of July and July.
SAMUEL
J. Rich, Wm. B. Ogden, C. S. Hubbard,
J. Dole, Conrad Vogel, John P. Reed,
Williams, Thos. F. Foll, Alex. C. Coventry,
Hanford, D. W. Raymond, Joel Cogs,
Nathan R. Kidder.
open daily during the usual hours of business, and on
and Saturday evenings.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
Kinnan, Cashier. myl9-y

rigerators, Ranges, &c.
RAPER'S PATENT SELF
CLEANING
WATER FILTER.
is the thing to attach to the Hydrant, to take the im-
ont of the water, for Drinking, Cooking and Wash-
ses only to be tried to show its great value.
RASH &
M'FARLANE'S Gas-Fitting Establishment, No. 54
Street;
by the subscribers, Agent for Proprietors.
ap16-1y IRA BOWER.

N AMELLED PRESERVE
KETTLES.
h Tinned Preserve Kettles,
Enamelled Preserve Spoons,
French Tinned Preserve Spoons,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
RUIT CANS,
—AT—
VAN SCHAACK'S
State Street ..... No. 47
ATENT MOVABLE WATER-
BACK
OKING RANGE,
proved, by a large number in use, to be
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FIRE.
the wafer be stopped. Bakes proverbs all breakage
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manner, and in very quick time. In fact, as may be
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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1859. NUMBER 66.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

THE GALA WEEK IN CHICAGO.

Fourth Day of the National Fair.

Immense Influx from Abroad.

GREAT PRESSURE OF VISITORS.

The City Streets, Railroads, Hotels

60,000 PERSONS ON THE FAIR GROUND.

$11,000 in Gate Money.

The Mechanical Departments.

"Rural" on Farming Matters.

SHEEP AND SWINE DEPARTMENT.

The Display in the Ring.

The Military Drill for the Colors.

SWORD OF HONOR TO THE CADETS.

Trial of the Steam Plows.

Shooting Matches at Brighton.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN FOR TO-DAY.

ANOTHER TRIAL OF THE FAWKES PLOW.

THE GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

Sporting Matters---Flora and Princess.

THE CITIZENS PURSE FOR $1,000.

$2,000 Match Between Flora Temple and Princess.

Yesterday, the fourth day of the Great National Fair gave even more that the looked for accession to the success of the day preceding. The weather in the morning was lowering and there were signs of rain which caused apprehensions of a literal and actual dampening of the enjoyment and progress of the visitors, and their errand at the Fair Grounds. Nevertheless the railroad trains from abroad came in full to overflowing and our city crowded before, proved itself like an omnibus and stood the packing well.

We doubt if ever before in the Northwest so many people were collected together for mingled purposes of sight seeing and business. Many in our great town go to this city with the intention of making up bills of various amounts, kept back for that purpose, until the Great Fair should be the awaited occasion. For two days our streets and places of business have swarmed like a monster bee hive. One wholesale merchant informed us that his whole force of employees were kept busy at top speed throughout Wednesday and that evening, and that six of his customers actually lodged at his store overnight, crowded out of accommodation at the hotels. The incident will serve to show the pressure upon our city by the influx of strangers, which cannot be less than sixty thousand, and drawn from all sections of the country, chiefly of course from the territory more immediately tributary to this city.

The morning angured rain, and dark clouds and a southerly wind made the promise almost certain. About half past 9 A. M., the rain began to fall in earnest, and the crowd moring towards the Fair Grounds and already within the enclosure were in dismay at the dull leaden aspect of the skies which seemed to tell of permanence in the weather vicissitude thus opened.

But happily the clouds were but gigantic track sprinklers and no deluge, and their mission ended, they gave back the sun, and the great army at the Fair Grounds and scattered through all this vicinity during all the day were the better and more comfortable for a pure and dustless atmosphere. Such a weather freak as it was, the Executive Committee, or acting in their behalf, Mr. Capen could not have devised a better, for the contentment and comfort of the visitors at the Fair.

There was too much of a crowd yesterday for full enjoyment of the lighter and more minute attractions in the Hall, through which poured ceaselessly a closely impacted tide of humanity, well-nigh to suffocation, and certainly to the extinction of a large share of the satisfaction of sight-seeing. Even the great trial of the Steam Plow was largely shorn of any result in the hurried and multitudinous pressure of the crowd, which, parting like a wave before it, closed closely in behind the wake of its gang of plows, and actually trod the fresh furrowed surface smooth and hard again as they rushed in. We resume our notes of

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

This we do not confine to the display in any one of the buildings, making our references here and there as the merits or attractions of this or that article met our eye.

We are able to give a little more in detail the entire train of rolling stock entered by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and standing on a side track opposite the Fair Grounds, laid in eight hours under the supervision of Superintendent R. N. Rice. Of all it deserves to be said that nothing there was "fixed up" for the occasion. Everything except the first passenger car named, being taken directly from the trains with no other cleaning than they received after they were placed upon the ground.

The list is as follows: Freight Engine "Hecla," built 1856, cylinders 16x22 inches; drivers, diameter 4 feet 10 inches; weight 28 tons.

Passenger Engine "Challenge," built 1854—cylinders, 16x20 inches; drivers, diameter 5 feet 6 inches, height 26 tons. Both were built in the Company's Shops at Detroit, by S. S. Newhall, late Supt. motive power. The "Challenge" when first out, ran 18 months without losing a trip, making 59,948 miles. Both the engines were taken from their regular service at Detroit, on Saturday evening, 10th inst., and were placed upon the ground on Monday morning.

A Combination Freight Car, being a sample of one hundred and twenty-five, recently built and placed upon the road. This car is perfectly adapted to the carrying of all kinds of bulk or rolling freight, merchandize, and lumber, and for live stock is pronounced by stock men as unequalled.

A Drover's Sleeping Car, a specimen of several recently completed, and now in daily use upon the stock trains of the road. This car is constructed with such regard to strength as admits its being placed in any part of a heavy stock train, with entire safety, and in its interior arrangement the desire to contribute to the comfort of men in charge of stock, both day and night, has been successfully attained.

One first class saloon passenger car, fitted with Case's patent seats; one first class Sleeping Car, with Case's patent seats and coucher, being one of six in daily use upon the road. These Passenger Cars are on the justly celebrated "Michigan Central six-wheel Trucks," which for ease and safety, are by all admitted as unequalled. All the Passenger Cars, as also the most of the Baggage Cars, are constructed on this plan, which, united with great strength of body, has contributed largely to the freedom from accident that has always characterized this road.

Under its early administration by I. W. Brooks, Esq., now President, in absence of rail connections, and consequent difficulty in supplying rolling stock from the East, shops were constructed on a liberal scale for building its own cars, all of which, of every description, have been put up by the Company, and those who have examined the general arrangement and labor-saving facilities under the management of Mr. S. C. Case, Superintendent of Car Building, readily appreciate the policy of thus stocking the line, particularly in a vicinity where the choicest timber, and Lake Superior iron from works in the neighborhood, are always at hand. We are indebted to H. E. Sargent, Esq., the General Agent of the Mich. Central, for the foregoing details, which we give as most creditable to this noble thoroughfare.

No department of the Fair gives us more satisfaction than the abundant tokens of the large advance being made by our Chicago Mechanics, in the finer descriptions of work ordinarily sought for, and only expected in older cities. The evidences are abundant; the Garden City Artisans may compete with New York, or even Paris, in rich furniture and kindred branches of manufacture.

D. T. Hale, Manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Furniture, Nos. 9 and 11 North Clark street, have on exhibition an exquisitely finished office standing desk and book case in carved rosewood—altogether a superb affair, and much admired. Adjoining it is a sitting desk in oak, richly carved and polished like a mirror. The ..... much praised by all visitors.

..... subject we should pay especial regard to the superb show-case in the Fine Art Hall, exhibited by Messrs. A. J. Campbell & Co. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the most beautiful and elegant affair of its kind we ever saw. If submitted in a World's Fair at Paris, would push all rivals very hard, if not quite to the wall. It is of large size and intended for jewelers' use, resting as it does on a richly carved and inlaid table in choice black walnut, inlaid with metal; a beautiful novelty introduced to such use by Mr. Cambell.

The case is twelve feet long, by two and a half in width, and its top is one single magnificent sheet of plate glass. Another new feature of this show-case is in the improved slides by which it is opened from behind, instead of the usually falling hinged doors. This improvement is one that all who have used show-cases of this class will appreciate as neat, simple and excellent.

We especially invite attention to Mr. Campbell's show case, because it is in all its details perfectly finished, and that too with a nicety and taste that are highly praiseworthy, whose results were certainly much admired yesterday and the previous days of exhibition. Messrs. A. J. Campbell & Co., at No. 63 Dearborn street have an establishment which has proved itself a great desideratum in giving a reliable and as yet unsurpassed home manufacture in the important branches of workmanship which have been awakened not only in Chicago, but all through the West, by the furore for elegant stores and places of business. The plated metals figure largely in such decorations both in sash and show cases, and this house has no rival that can prevail against them either in variety, style or prices, and some of the most princely stores and jewelers' rooms in this city attest their skill.

It would be wrong to drive any purchaser away from Mr. Campbell's establishment "in these hard times" by the idea which might be gleaned that he makes only costly show-cases, since an endless variety of cases in wood and plainer metal offer inducements to those held down to lower prices, and he can in all respects suit all and every man's taste, or even whim. We advise all visitors to the Fair to look at the beautiful show case.

We think a few more words may be profitably said on stoves and heaters, since whether in the parlor, or the kitchen, or the place of business, warmth in its season is a desideratum, and the problem still is how from the cheapest outlay for fuel to secure the highest results in and from its use. We referred yesterday to the very properly full delegation to this department of the Fair. We have a few more points to notice, and for the reason that there are few articles on the ground that show more improvements in construction and finish than the stoves. They attract crowds of admirers. Those from the well-known foundry of W. J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany, N. Y., are exhibited by Messrs. A. R. & G. H. Miller, of No. 207 State street, and Mr. A. F. Becker, No. 208 Randolph street.

The "Sand Oven Economist Cooking Stove" seems to possess a combination of good qualities and original features. The plan of surrounding a stove oven *by chambers of sand* is entirely new, and we understand that it is found in practice to be one of the most valuable improvements the has ever been applied to stoves. An old-fashioned brick oven, to our lady friends, is the *ne plus ultra* for baking Many attempts have been made to combine its good qualities with the iron stove, but as far as we know without success, until the adaptation of the "sand oven." This produces the same uniformity and continuation of heat, and also the absorption of the moisture which arises from the food while in the process of baking. The weight, size, broiling and hot water conveniences, and perfection of manufacture of this stove, will command attention.

G. Lester, of this city, exhibits a Heater invented by him, for which he claims such merits in improved ventilation of the apartment or car-heaters, as certainly deserve attention. He calls it a Railroad Car-Heater; the while, confessedly, the same qualities that would give it success there would make it valuable anywhere. The principle is to take currents of air from very near the floor, and pass them into the heated and radiating chamber. The subject is an important one, to secure with good and economical radiation a thorough ventilation. By Mr. Lester's improvements, the current of cold and impure air at the floor passes off into the smoke conductor, and escapes. The stove is, in effect, pumping out the cold and impure air.

The "Blazing Star" Heating Stove is the same with the "Star of the North" in its "gas-consuming" principle, which gave the latter such an immediate and permanent run of popularity. The difference is, that the former is for soft coal, the latter for hard coal. With the abundance and cheapness of Illinois coals, the Blazing Star comes in as a grand triumph, as attested by those who have seen its workings. It is a new store, exceedingly elegant in style, just turned out by the last-named stove-makers, and on sale with the well known Chicago stoves, as above. We advise our Chicago housekeepers, and, indeed, visitors from the Fair throughout the West, to examine these stores. We have millions of tons of soft coals that must be burned, and we think these stores open up the way most promisingly.

From the kitchen stove to the churn and washing machine (especially of a Monday), the transition is a slight and natural one, so we pass direct to the Sucker State Churn and Washing Machine, Guthrie's Patent. We think our readers may start a little at the idea of one machine sharing the duties of making butter and scouring foul linen, but Mr. Guthrie of our city fully answers all the demands of sentiment as well as of success, and we advise all to witness how by a change of receptacle, placing the churn or the tub on a platform, by a very simple and ingenious appliance a motion is communicated which churns the butter or rubs the clothes. It did both before the committee yesterday, and to the admiration of all. Hurrah for Guthrie's Churn and Washing Machine! At once a dairy and laundry hand.

The machine may be used also as an egg beater, an ice-cream freezer, &c. Applications for State, County and Town rights, and for Machines, may be addressed to Wardell Guthrie, Patentee, Box 500, Chicago, Ill. Office 75 Clark street, up stairs.

We were in error yesterday in our reference to the interesting display of Leather of the *Yantatic Excelsior Quick Tanning Process*. We should have stated that G. W. Hatch the inventor and exhibitor resided at Princeton, Ill.

Among the machines in the Power Hall was Ball's celebrated "Victory," a name most appropriate and indicative of its triumph in that line; the *ne plus ultra* as confessed by all aware of its merits in grinding corn and oats, or in fact any kind of grain, a great desideratum for family use, in utility, and also for economy. It not only is appropriate for the grinding grain of all kinds, but bones of all descriptions can be pulverized to powder. What an invention is this for the farmer—he grinds his own meal for his family use. One of the most simple machines now extant, it is perfectly plain in its construction, a child can manage it with perfect safety—and can take the entire charge of it and run it with safety. It is not liable to get out of order. The grinding plates are of cast iron and can be run backwards and forwards, with equal facility by reversing the action, and no difference is perceptible in its action.

It can be run with two or four horse power, as it may be required, and will grind from six to ten bushels of corn, and produce the finest kind of meal for family use, per hour.

In grinding feed for horses or cattle it will produce from twelve to twenty bushels per hour. Is this not a subject for a farmer to take into consideration, as well as a subject for the of deep interest to breeders of stock, since they can not only raise their own grain wherewith to feed their stock, but also grind it at home and not be dependant upon the mill by water power at a distance. Let the farmer look into this subject, and he will find in adapting it a remarkable which will give him general satisfaction. The cost of one of these machines is within the reach of every farmer, and is but a momentary consideration when taking in connexion with its utility. No farmer living in this western country should be without one of them. The machine now on exhibition here in Chicago will by particular request from one of the managers of the American Institute, be on exibition in the city of New York, the last of this month. The following notice is from the *Evening Journal* of this city, which speaks a volume in itself.

The guests of the Adams House were bountifully supplied this morning with corn bread, made from corn meal which was ground yesterday afternoon, on the Fair ground. It was a rich treat, and more highly prized for the fine quality of the meal, and that, too, being manufactured in mill which will be used by every family in the country. No family need be without corn bread if they have the corn to make the meal, for one of these machines will be within the reach of every farmer in the country. It is called the "Victory," and is now on exhibition at the Fair under the supervision of Amos Barr, Cincinnati, Ohio, who deserves a great deal of credit for his enterprise. So perfect is this machine that it attracts the attention of thousands who visit the Fair, and he has been strongly solicited to take it to New York and place it on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, but the East as well as the West may enjoy the luxury of grinding their own meal for their morning repast.

THE DISPLAY IN THE RING.

Reserving all mention of awards until such time as the list may be presented with completeness, we only remark here that the display in the ring yesterday was as follows, the classes named being passed upon by committees in the presence of the spectators:

Morning—Cattle.—Class No. 1—The Herd Premiums.

Class No. 28—Milch Cows, Imported and American.

Afternoon—Cattle.—Class No. 30—Stallions for all work.

Class No. 31—Mares for all work.

Class No. 32—Heavy Draft Stallions.

Class No. 33—Heavy Draft Mares.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Yesterday we left off at the vegetables, and this morning resume at that point. The next in order is the exhibition of

HONEY, HIVES AND BEES.

The first lot is an imposing one, from the banks of the Ohio, by Edward Townley, the well known author of "Townley's Bee Keeper," he has boxes, cases, bottles and jars and goblets filled with the purest honey, and that too by that industrious insect; combs in the shape of hearts, half moons and other devices, cannot fail to interest the visitor and show conclusively that the labors of the bee can not only be useful but ornamental. Mr. T. has a medal dated 1859, awarded him by the American Institute, New York, and now, twenty years later, as enthusiastic as ever, he adds his store of sweets to help swell this great industrial oration.

The Gillmore bee palace is just outside of the hall, and contains four swarms of bees, apparently as busy and unconcerned as though they were in the rural districts sipping clover. This, however, is highly ornamented, and is attracting the attention of those who begin to think of combining the useful and the beautiful to fill up the system of home comforts and homes beautiful. We appreciate the addition that one of these Bee Palaces would add to the house surroundings and to the value of the table delicacies. Langstroths bee hive is represented by R. C. Otis, of Kenosha, who has a large show of honey in boxes and and a swarm of bees, which he has in training and so perfectly under his control that you think that they may be the stinging bees of which we have heard. Mr. O. has a crowd of willing hearers, who are giving heed to his explanations in regard to the bee. His hive is fitted with a series of moveable frames in which the honey is made, and which can be taken out at pleasure, to examine for insects or other purposes. It is not our present purpose to discriminate between these three articles as all are highly deserving and have made great improvement in the management of the bee, but it would seem that these moveable frames possess very high merits.

POTATOES.

The show of this edible is meagre. J. Stanman, of Galesburgh, shows 75 varieties, but we failed to see any merit in the collection. Dr. Eagan, as usual, has some good samples, as well as the Tremont gardens. Artemas Carter, of Winetka, has a fine sample of the Mexican, the most delicate and richest of all the potato family, grown on swamp land, underdrained last season. So much for under-draining.

OUR DINNER.

The crowd at all the eating-houses was such, that, after spending an hour in vain attempt to obtain a dinner, we returned to the Farm and Garden hall, and put ourselves at the mercy of H. C. Childs, Superintendent of the Chicago Mechanical Bakery, who presented us with six varieties of bread, twenty of crackers, twenty of cake, and six of pies, made from white winter wheat flour, from the "Dowdell" Mills—H. C. Livingston & Co., Agents in this city.

Now, gentle reader, do not suppose that we eat a sample of each; the bread was tried in connection with Mr. Taylor's premium butter, and both pronounced first rate; but thinking that something in the way of cut-meats could be added, we made a jacknife attack on one of Messrs. Leland & Mixer's, Chicago, sugar-cured hams, which proved entirely satisfactory. Returning to the bakery stock, we closed our extensive meal with pies, satisfied that no better dinner had ever been served to us on any similar occasion.

GARDEN SEEDS.

L. M. Ford, of Minnesota, has a fine display of garden seeds, grown away up North, where no one would suspect them guilty of the act. Garden seeds grown in Minnesota by himself, and will no doubt prove highly valuable when sown in our prairie soils, and may at no distant day take the place of varieties now sent us from England.

H. D. Emery & Co., the well known seedsmen of this city, make a large display of garden and field seeds. Mr. S. Wilder, of Monee, has a select collection of garden seeds.

A. R. Coolage, of Maine, Cook County, has a fine display of vegetables, grown on the bottom lands of the Des Plains river, sixteen miles from the city. Well may this collection rank next to that of the Tremont garden.

There are several fine lots of sweet potatoes. One from Alton, perfect monsters. Union, Champaign and Cook counties all send fine samples—proof positive that this valuable esculent delights in our prairie soils. The Early Nansemond is the only variety now grown to any extent.

At the west end on our return by the north side is a fine display of family and fancy Soaps from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, who for forty years have been endeavoring to clean up the people.

The Comet Soap Works are on hand with piles of enemy to dirt, making a grand display.

BUTTER.

Is in quantity and of superior quality—in fact we saw no really poor lot. F. Dorsett & Co., 96 State street, the great dairy dealers, have charge of most of the lots as agents, though entered in the name of the maker. The want of space compels us to omit the names.

CHEESE.

Is up by the wagon load. Monster cart wheels of 250 lbs. each running down through the scale to Limburgh cheese of 2½ lbs. each.

Messrs. Crane & Bocards, have 3 Hamburgh Cheese. A. H. Hanley, McHenry county, 3 do., very fine; W. C. Hannah, of Laporte, 44 Limburgh cheese—this is the faocrite cheese of our German friends. This is done up in tin foil. C. B. Marks, of Davenport, Iowa, has 2 fine samples. Henry Hopkins, of Jefferson county, N. Y., 2 of large size. F. Dorsett & Co. presents for G. C. Taylor, of Rock Island Co., a very superior sage cheese; 4 specimens for J. S. Snyder, of Whitesides; 5 for R. Bartholomew Coral, McHenry county; 4 for H. P. Brayton, of Blue Island, Cook county.

Messrs. Hunnington Bros. & Vogel, the popular Agents of the Eastern Dairies, make a grand display of Western Reserve cheese, also a pine-apple cheese of golden yellow; closing their account with 14 specimens of English Dairy Cheese from the dairies of New England.

They also have charge of fourteen tubs of butter. One sample of butter is from Mattoon, 175 miles South of Chicago, and proves that if such dairymen as Mr. Turner should try their hands in Central Illinois, good butter would be more plenty in that section of the State.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In this department the display is one of which every american should be proud, they cover several acres and form a constant field of attraction, added to the old favorites are many new candidates which are knocking at the door of public favor. Among them we note a Bean Harvester, new to us but of doubtful utility. one horse Mower which we shall also class among the fancy. Burgess & Key's English Patent Reaper—of course eminently English, heavy and cumberous beside our light American implements. In appearance it differs from any we have seen. Just back of the cutter bars is a series of three Archimedian screws of some ten inches in diameter, which carry the grain back to the platform, where it is raked off for binding. Without a trial we dare not venture an opinion of its merits; the cutters and cutting bar are the same as in the McCormick Reaper. Black's Self-Raking Reaper is novel in its construction, passing the straw up an apron on to arms which make one revolution to four bundles, the bundles before passing on are in the same position as those of Manny's binder, when ready for the binding cord.

Cornshellers are in great variety, size and form, nearly, or quite all of them, valuable. "Old Shock Mouth," *alias* the self-raking reaper of Palmer and Williams, made at Batavia, Ill., is again in the field much, improved. It will be recollected that this machine took the award of $100, over the Atkins self-raker at the Bloomington trial in 1855.

Two of the Berean grindstones, were properly mounted on friction rollers, and received high commendation from a group of farmers' boys who were warmly applauding the ease with which they were made to revolve. The exhibit ors names have escaped our memory.

J. H. Conklin, of Rockford, Ill., interests crowds with one of the most ingenious combinations of useful machinery yet produced. It is a Grain Index, Corn Planter, Drill, Broadcast Sower, Corn Cultivator, Corn Planter, Corn Marker, and—but we must not add more contrivances to this Pandora Box.

American Corn Sheller. L. B Harkness & Co. exhibits one of Frame's improved Corn Shellers, also combined Corn Sheller, and Apple Grinder. The Sheller was a perfect self-feeding apparatus. This is one of the cheapest machines made, and is destined to be brought into extensive use. It saves time and labor, is always ready when wanted and last to get out of repair.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The display of sheep and lambs has been remarkable for its number and excellent variety and quality. The number of entries reach nearly if not quite two hundred, embracing every variety which experience has demonstrated can be raised with any degree of success in this country. French and Spanish Merinos seem to be favorites almost every part of the country, and the display of these breeds consequently exceed in number any other—perhaps all others. This department is under the superintendence of A. B. McConnell, Esq., of Springfield, Ill., who himself exhibits a goodly number of French and Spanish Merinos.

Daniel Kelly of Wheaton, and William Hammond of Wayne, exhibit a lot of 5 to, all of the Spanish Merino, and of attractive quality, among which are three splendid bucks—Sam, Jim, and Tom Thumb.

John McConnell, of Jacksonville, Ill., has also on exhibition 50 Spanish and French crosses.

Thomas F. Spafford, of Manchester, Mich. shows a lot of Spanish Merinos of fair quality.

John Gregory, of Northfield, Vt., has some 30 sheep and lambs, Spanish and French Merino, and Scotch Cheviots, the latter attracting much attention by the length of their fleeces.

T. W. Stone of Canada West exhibits a fine lot of Cotswolds, including a pair of splendid Bucks, one of which is put down for the first prize.

John Merryman of New York has on exhibition a fine lot of Cotswold Bucks; also a Hampshire Buck.

Brodie & Conrorse of Jefferson county, N. Y., exhibits a fine lot of long-wooled Bucks, of large size; also some beautiful ewes and lambs.

Jordon McGlashen, a lot of 20 Leicester breed, of handsome quality.

George Miller of Markham, Canada West, the oldest sheep imported in America, has a handsome lot long wool Bucks and Ewes, one for the former of which is put down for the second prize. He has also a handsome lot of of Leicesters.

Wm. Morehouse, of Palatine, in this County, has on exhibition a three year old buck with a fleece which is estimated to weigh 35 pounds, the wool of which will measure 24 inches in length. He is a full blood Merino.

Harry Hedges, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, has on exhibition eight long wools.

J. A. Carpenter has a fine lot of South Downs.

Richard Wray, of English Prairie, in this State has a handsome lot of 8 Lancasters.

Jared Gage of Newbeir has 8 South Downs. A fine lot.

W. & T. F. Iles of Springfield, Ill., have a lot of 55 Sheep on exhibition, including Middle Wool bucks, Long Wool bucks and ewes.

H. W. Washburn, of Davenport, Iowa, has 20 Middle Wool Bucks and South Downs. A very fine lot.

John Wentworth of this city, exhibits 5 hand some South Downs.

Samuel Torns of Elyria, Ohio, has a fine lot of South Downs on exhibition, 26 in all, also a few handsome South Downs.

Thomas Aston of Elyria, Ohio, ex hibits 16 Cosswolds. A very fine lot.

John A. Nichols of Solon Mills, Ill., a lot of French Merinos.

C. T. Hopkins of Ill., two very fine Merino bucks.

E. F. McConnell of Chatham, Ills., 2 very fine Spanish bucks.

Carr & Rosur of Cornwell, Ills., Gaines, Me., have on exhibition 40 Spanish Merinos; an excellent lot.

P. S. Spencer of Dariville, Ill., has a lot of 40 Spanish and Liberian Merinos, which attracted much attention.

Volney Chapman, of Manchester, Mich., shows 13 handsome Merino bucks.

Horace Wells of White Oak, Ill., has a handsome lot of French and Spanish Merino.

There are other lots worthy of notice, but we have not room to say more.

SWINE.

The show of swine is very limited, but those exhibited are of the very best quality. Suffolk seems to be the favorite, with a considerable sprinkling of the Essex.

Dr. Wm. B. Egan exhibits a very fine Berkshire boar.

F. Higgins, sow and pigs of the same breed. Fine animals.

Brodie & Courure, Jefferson Co., N. Y., have an immense boar 23 months old, and a fine sow.

William Peverell of Rockford, one Berkshire sow and eight pigs.

John Wentworth, of this city, shows seven boars, sows and pigs, all of the Suffolk breed.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

U. S. FAIR DIRECTORY.

☞ *C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, is Doubtless authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jy1-3m-7

A. GRAVES,
78 Lake Street,
Cash Jobber and Retail Dealer in Trimmings, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Under-Garments, Worsted Goods, Haberdashery, &c.

Childs' Engraving Rooms.
117½ Randolph Street.
Engraving, Die Sinking, Seal and Stencil Cutting of every description.

A. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
63 Dearborn street,
Manufacturers of Improved Silver-Plated, German Silver, Mahogany, Rosewood and Cherry Show Cases. Attention is called to their sample case on the Fair Grounds.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,
122 South Water street,
Dealers in Print, Fine and Coarse Wrapping and Manilla Papers, &c. Cash paid for rags.

J. A. COLBY & CO.,
118 Randolph street,
Central Gift Book Store. Every book is sold at the retail price, and each sale accompanied with a gift varying in value from 50 cents to one hundred dollars. Call and examine.

PENTON & CO.,
94 Lake Street,
Wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Select Powders, English and French Extracts and Chemicals.

THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse,
45 Wabash avenue.
Importer of Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead, Antimony, Fence and Bright Wire, Tinners' Tools, and metals generally. See advertisement.

FAIRBANKS PATENT SCALES,
Sold by Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
85 Lake St.

E. J. WOOLLEY,
35 Lake St.
Agent for Lillie's Improved Fire and Burglar Proof, Wrought Iron and Chilled Iron Safes, Bank Locks, Burglar Proof Vaults, &c.

SIMEON FARWELL,
42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue.
Bags and Sacks of every description furnished and printed with new and superior brands. *Attention is called to samples on the Fair Grounds, which are of material and brands in actual use.*

JNO. C. PAYRIDGE & CO.,
87 Randolph street, Chicago,
Smith & Palmer, N. Y.
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Heavy Domestics, Fine Dress and Fancy Goods. (See advt.)

B. F. CRASE,
108 Randolph Street.
Paper Hangings, Plain Fig'd Window Curtains, Borders, Fire Prints, Shades, Cords, Tassels, Curtain Fixtures, &c. Orders filled at new manufactory.

HESLER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC FINE ART GALLERY,
119 Lake Street.
The most extensive and best adapted gallery of the kind in the world. Pictures taken by a new and *improved light* of a most delicate discovery which makes more beautiful likenesses that it is possible to attain by the usual method.
Gallery open every Thursday evening for exhibition of works of art. All are invited: free.

JNO. H. WEBER & CO.,
25 Lake Street.
Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Furs, Caps, Umbrellas, N. L. Straw,
76 West Randolph St.
Dealer in Carriage and Wagon Timber, Wheels, Spokes Felloes, Shafts, Spring Bars, Carriage Parts, Buggy Seats Bows, &c.

PENTON & CO.,
94 Lake Street,
Offer for sale at low prices, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Rosin, Alcohol, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Potash, Paints, Colors, Pure White Lead, Red Lead and New Jersey Zinc.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
208 Randolph street,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Saddles, Trunks, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, Gig Saddles, Whips, &c. Orders from the country trade solicited and promptly filled. See adv.

HARDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph street,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Coach Trimmings, Saddlery Hardware, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Fellocs, Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather, Horse Collars, Whips and Lashes, Patent and Enamelled Leather. See adv.

GEO. P. HANSEN'S
Cigar Store,
Is at 108 South Clark street, in the Methodist Church block, and the best lot to be outdone in choice Cigars and Tobacco.

ANDERSON'S RESTAURANT,
83 South Clark street,
(Opposite the Court House.) The oldest and most extensive in the City. Always on hand the delicacies of the season. Ice creams to order in any quantity, delivered in any part of the city.

PACKARD & BULL,
175 Lake street,
Importers and Jobbers in Crockery, China, Glass Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated

Press & Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1859.

OPENING OF THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The scientific knock-down and drag-out which brought the New York Pro-Slavery Convention to a close on Wednesday before it was organized, seems to have been conducted on strictly Democratic principles. Donnybrook Fair never presented a spectacle more happily in keeping with Popular Sovereignty. This is a free country, and the New York Democracy, like themselves subject only to the Constitution of the United States," Pat Callahan, "Fernando Wud," Dan Dickinson, Isaiah Rynders, Misther Sheehan, John Cochrane, hard shells, soft shells, dead rabbits, shoulder-hitters—all mingled in a tumult of blows and curses—two chairmen presiding over the uproar at once till the more amiable and peaceful of them is knocked off the platform by one of Wood's short boys—the powwow heightened by a knavish plot, predetermined on both sides to cheat the people out of the privilege of electing their Presidential delegates—on fields at last fighting the other out of doors with their "mauleys"—this is a fit opening of the Charleston Convention. After the "dreadful row" as the telegraph calls it, had ended in a separation of the two mobs, the Wood mob gravely proceeded with the election of seventy delegates to the National Democratic Convention. The Cagger-Cassidy mob has not been heard from at this date, but it has doubtless gone through with the same mummery, and chosen other seventy to cast the vote of New York at Charleston. It is the old fight over again with the addition of fists to keep pace with Democratic progress and the civilization of the age. Its only significance is that in the history of the New York shell-fish the Hards have knocked the Softs clean over the ropes, by virtue of superior muscle and better training. Fernando Wood is master of the situation.

When the one hundred and forty reach Charleston, doubtless the Convention will follow the precedent set at Cincinnati of admitting one half of each mob, whose votes will neutralize each other, and leave the representatives of the civilized States to settle the matter of the nominations as though there were no such commonwealth in the Union as New York. It does not clearly appear what particular candidates for the Presidency were favored by the respective gangs of rowdies. The quarrel, we presume, was primarily grounded on the distribution of the Custom House and Post Office plunder. Dickinson is the *quasi* candidate of the Hards, while Seymour holds that interesting relation to the Softs—either being ready to buy or sell with the South according to the quotations at Charleston. We are not aware that Douglas has any interest with either faction. Popular Sovereignty in New York is limited to the sovereignty of the politicians over the people, and of the short-boys over the politicians.

WISCONSIN.

The eagerness with which the Democracy have snapped at a supposed defection in the Republican ranks in Wisconsin, adverse to Gov. Randall, discloses simply the wolfish rapacity of the party, induced by long continued starvation. With the exception of the LaCrosse bands and a few extensive bites at the School and University lands, they have been subjected by the people for four years to a penitentiary diet. They have no hope now of electing a man on their ticket on their own merits, and hence they are wholly given up to the job of persuading the German Republicans that a gross affront has been offered them in the renomination of Gov. Randall over Mr. Schurz, though the latter gentleman proclaims himself entirely satisfied with the result, and cordially in favor of the ticket.

The game will not win, nor will it "come within gun shot" of winning. The rural population of the State are coming up to the support of the *whole* ticket with an unanimity never before witnessed in a State election. Our advices on this point, derived from hundreds of visitors from Wisconsin to the National *Fair, are clear and unmistakable.* Gov. Randall was the candidate of the farmers in the Convention, and he is now their candidate in the campaign. When the polls are opened in November, Hobart & Co. will go down like a row of ninepins. Mark that! Is it supposed by any man in his senses that the people intend to endorse the LaCrosse swindle by casting their suffrages in favor of the bondholder's ticket? We do not charge Mr. Hobart with having stepped into that great pool of corruption, but it is a notorious fact that he is the candidate of all who have wallowed therein, and that they are all laboring with might and main for his election. It is notorious that $10,000 men and $20,000 men and $50,000 men by the score were members of the convention which nominated him. It is notorious that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, chosen by the same convention, *is a fifty thousand dollar man!* It is notorious that the Secretary of the convention was once ejected from the State House for stealing, and it is asserted by respectable Democrats, that he miscounted a certain vote while the ballotings for Governor were in progress, thus defeating the nomination of the man who, *better* than the people the distinguished service of ejecting him—thereby Hobart was enabled to secure the nomination. It is a fact undisputed that the "Forty Thieves," under the lead of Barstow, went unanimously for Hobart as against Robinson, his most prominent competitor. Is it supposed that Wisconsin will now neglect the opportunity to bury the whole crew of boodlemen, swindlers, land-stealers and ballot-stuffers? Let those who believe it wait patiently till the returns are in.

GREELEY AS AN ORATOR.

If we may believe a half that the California papers relate, Horace Greeley is winning great applause in the Golden State by his oratorical triumphs. He will return to the Atlantic slope with the reputation of Demosthenes or Hortensius a least. What power there may be in a mule ride across the continent, to open the fountains of thought simultaneously with the kindling of the imagination and the unloosing of the tongue we do not know. Most peculiarity there may be in the critical estimation of orators in that California country, we cannot tell. But certain it is, if Greeley is not stewed over with ridiculous praise, that his trip has had a wonderful result.

Pebbles under the tongue and declamation by the sea shore, careful study and training under eminent masters, practice in the privacy of one's own apartments before the mirror, must go the road that horn-books have gone before, and when one who is addicted to slouching and lazy attitudes before his auditory, to awkward and inapprop iate gesticulation, to word-clipping and mumbling, is to be transformed into an orator, he must be taken out of the schools and packed on a hard-trotting mule across the Plains. It is recommended that by the time he reaches Pilots Peak he will have command of the brevity and contentiousness of a Logan or Mingo, and that he will not strike the head waters of the Sacramento before he will be endowed with all the power of illustration and copiousness of diction that have distinguished the masters of the oratorical art. The suggestion is worth a thought. But let us warn the ambitious youngsters of the legal, political and clerical tribe, who will be impelled to the immediate purchase of a mule a whisky-flask and a revolver, that they must not expect Greeley's success without the possession of his unusual volume of brain and that liberal and generous culture which have made the editor of the TRIBUNE a leader of men.

The Peoria Daily Transcript.

This excellent journal comes to us renovated in type and in general freshness of complexion, presenting a total of appearance as any thirty-two columns of printed matter which come each week to table. We congratulate Mr. Geer and the Republicans of the Centre on the success of the *Transcript*, and if trust in Providence counts for anything, we feel sure it will be in twenty years. Short eleven hours had elapsed before Geer's appointment to the office, the dawning and pain in case of the sting of insects in a few moments, as I will prove at any time, on my own person or any one else.

THE SAN JUAN IMBROGLIO.

The divisions and dissensions in the Sham Democratic party, have prevented the leaders of the two factions into which that organization is divided from making the most out of the recent troubles on the Pacific coast, in relation to the title of the Island of San Juan. In the ordinary course of events, every Democratic newspaper ought before this to have declared war against Great Britain, the rival claimant of the potato-patch in dispute. High sounding resolutions of Democratic Conventions at multitudinous cross-road groceries, ought to have been passed and sent on to the Commander-in-Chief at Washington. The Irish Sects to have been now howling with ecstacy at the prospect of massacreing English prisoners, and the whole country ought to have been excited to blood heat by the certainty of a brush with that government which Gen. Cass calls "our hereditary enemy." It is an oversight that these things have been neglected. The Democracy are losing the power to wield their most effective weapons, and before the omission of which they are guilty can be repaired, the war will be over, and diplomacy will make all square again!

To those—the Republicans, for instance—who do not deem it necessary to the honor of the country to get up a wordy clapper-clawing with Great Britain, every time that a question of difference arises, the prospect that no bad blood will be engendered by General Harney's act in sending a company of soldiers to occupy the island in dispute, has many gratifications. They feared that the Administration, disgraced before the country by its abuse of power, were even guilty of a political *coup de main*, for the reconsolidation of the party, and that a long and dangerous dispute, discreditably affecting, as the Oregon imbroglio did, our commercial and monetary relations, would follow. But it is now said that though the occupation of San Juan by our forces may hasten diplomacy in finally settling the question at issue, there is no chance for a collision; that General Harney's movement was made in obedience to the request of the American residents on the disputed soil for protection against the Indians, and that it has no special political significance. The question already engages the attention of the Cabinet at Washington, and of the Court at London; and if there is the decency and sense in either body which ought to prevail, the discussion will be soon ended; and the last, we hope, of the questions of boundary between the United States and Great Britain, finally put out of the way. That is a consummation for which any decent man, on either side of the water, ought to labor.

"ONLY THREE LINES."

Among the thousand and one rumors occasioned by the recent change in the office of the State Treasurer, there was one to the effect that some of the Democratic predecessors of the late incumbent of that office, had established the custom of placing portions of the public money on deposit in certain banking institutions of Springfield and this city. No name, that we are aware of, was used in this connection. But the two leading Democratic papers of the State—the Chicago *Times* and the *State Register*—have assumed a sort of authority we know not—that the rumor pointed directly to the immediate predecessor of Mr. Miller—John Moore; and they call upon that gentleman to make denial. The *Times* says:

"*All that is required* to put an end to this slander upon Gov. Moore, is THAT HE SHOULD WRITE THREE LINES STATING IF IT HORE FALSE. The Democracy need no such denial, but those Republicans, if the charge has been busily circulated—will repeat the slander, until it—being undenied—will find persons to give credence to it."

The *Register* copies the above, and it also calls upon Gov. Moore to respond. Several days, however, have elapsed, and "honest John Moore" has not deigned even to give the required "three lines."

This is not our funeral; but we may be permitted to add, that the friends of Moore say that the object of the *Times* and *Register* in designating him as the author or shield to in the rumor, is to advance the interest of a certain aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Gov. Moore is an applicant for that honor himself, but these papers, preferring another man, have taken this method to destroy "honest John's" influence over the masses, which they fear may be strong enough to thwart their purposes. It is a curious family quarrel as it stands; and the question now is, not whether Moore will write the "three lines," but whether, should he do so, he can possibly recover from the imputation which these two leading organs of his own party have cast upon his reputation.

English and American Locomotives.

Recently a trial has been made in Santiago of two American and two English locomotives as to their power and speed. This was ordered by the Directors of the Southern Railway, at the request of W. W. Evans, the American engineer. A great deal of ill feeling and jealousy had prevailed. Evans was censured by some Englishmen for preferring American engines; they said he wanted to favor his own countrymen. The result of the trial of speed is that the American engine did in twenty-seven minutes what the English engine was thirty-four minutes in doing; and of the power trial, that the American took a number of passenger and freight cars and walked right up the gradient and through the entire distance; whereas the English, with the same load, came to a dead halt, had to uncouple fifteen cars and leave them; then went on, came again to a halt, and finally went back to the station. The judge of the occasion was an English practical engineer named Bailes, who presided and judged very fairly, the Yankees say.

Questions for Mr. Douglas.

The Washington *Constitution* demands of Mr. Douglas, distinct categorical answers to the questions following:

Do you intend to oppose the decisions of the Supreme Court—on the point that territorial governments have not the authority to confiscate private property? Will you insist that the first settlers are vested with an omnipotent power which has never yet been given to the government of any free people?

Mount Vernon. The Mount Vernon *Record* says that the work of putting Mount Vernon in good condition has been fairly begun. Since the first of July, workmen, under the superintendence of a competent gentleman, have been busily engaged in repairing out-houses, tracing and clearing up the old and almost forgotten paths. The *Record* also states that $15,000 of the fourth and last instalment for the purchase of Mount Vernon has been already paid to Mr. Washington, leaving only about $30,000 to be paid to complete the purchase.

Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston, has preached in sixteen Universalist churches in Maine this summer. The Gospel *Banner* thus speaks of her appearance in Augusta last Sunday: "Her discourse was characterised by earnestness and deep religious feeling, and an instinctive appreciation of her subject; and was listened to with much satisfaction by an attentive audience.

The prodigality of the Sultan is said to be so great, that although his civil list is 27,000,000 francs, the ninth of the total revenue of Turkey, his debts at the present time amount to 600,000,000 francs. As an example of his Majesty's extravagance, it is stated that in 1858 he borrowed 10,000,000 francs, at 11 per cent, to pay for a fete given to two of his daughters.

The Mad Stone.

The editor of the Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* has been shown by Dr. R. H. Ayers, of that place, one of the famous Mad Stones, the existence of which has been generally doubted. The Doctor thinks the stone is of coral formation. He says:

When used, it is dipped in water quite warm and applied to the wound when the patient feels the sensation of drawing, and it is said that small ones will stick till all of poison and then drop off, and after being dipped into water and re-applied, will stick till all the poison is extracted. Size is too large to admit in this way, being over two inches square, containing about seven solid inches. Yet those to whom it was applied is asserted that they felt it drawing.

This stone was used in Buckingham county, Virginia, from about 1815 to 1835, and in the west there is my own neighborhood, and has never failed in any case, although it is said in several instances, forty-eight hours, and in one, several days elapsed before it was applied. In a case where by a negro-man's snake had been bitten in the vicinity of Milton, the remedies prescribed by the family physician were used until the leg and thigh were badly swollen, (bit on the ankle,) and the body had commenced swelling; sleep came through the night, and had no sooner it applied the mad-stone, which gave relief immediately, and the swelling began in twenty minutes. Next eleven hours had elapsed before it was applied to a second bite, the swelling and pain in case of the sting of insects in a few moments, as I will prove at any time, on my own person or any one else.

Meeting of the Farmers on the Fair Grounds.

Pursuant to adjournment at Freeport, the farmers met in the Ladies' Hall on the U. S. Fair Grounds, on the 14th Sept., and organized by appointing C. R. Overman, President, and R. Gow, Secretary.

The subject of Fruit-Culture was resumed, and the Bark Louse came first in order.

Mr. Rosenstiel, of Freeport, thought the bark louse as much a result of poverty in the tree as lice is the result of poverty in cattle. Experiments which he had tried convinced him of this fact. Trees infested with this pest he had relieved by applying fish-oil with a brush to the trunk and larger limbs, and by applying as manure blood and lye which he forked in around the roots. By this treatment the trees soon overcame the "sickly condition" favorable to the production of the bark louse.

Dr. Kennicott had tried alkalies as strong as to kill half the foliage of the trees, and completely destroy the lice, but in two years they had returned as bad as ever. This experience had taught him that understraining, manuring, and high cultivation were the only remedies. The Doctor did not advocate the use of stimulating manures, but regarded these as injurious. He used weeds, grass, &c., spreading them under the trees. The *hard winters* had thinned them out considerably.

Dr. Warder of Cincinnati, was called upon to give his observations, but as the Doctor did not live in a *lousy country*, he disclaimed any close observation on the subject. He instanced, however, the case of an infested Oleander that stood where it received the occasional dustings of an ash heap, and was completely relived, and thought that sifting ashes over the trees, to be acted on by dews and rains, would prove an easy and useful remedy.

The mode of locomotion or dissemination of the bark louse was introduced. Dr. Kennicott was led to believe that they were spread by their contact with gossamer such as that of the cottonwood, and from south to north, and from west to east.

The suggestion of Dr. Warder that they, like some other insects, might have their "periods of invasion" was entertained by Dr. Kennicott. His trees were little affected prior to the receipt of a lot of seedling apple trees from Buffalo.

Mr. Kitler says that draining and good culture are not preventives, and referred to an orchard so treated that was in a very bad condition from the lice. The trees and fruit were both infested, and also black-oaks in the vicinity.

The subject of pruning was next introduced. Dr. Kennicott thought the less pruning that is done the better—merely what is necessary to give proper shape and balance to the trees.

Dr. Warder considered that some varieties needed pruning to be healthy and fruitful, but as a general rule he only pruned to "construct the future tree," and deprecated the two prevalent practice of "after-pruning."

The Chairman thought that pruning had a tendency to avert the louse by giving additional vigor to the tree. Dr. Kennicott considered dead or sickly branches a never-failing indication of the need of pruning.

Dr. Warder said the *time* of pruning was of vast importance—"prune in Winter for wood and in Summer for fruit," was borrowed advice, but he would commend it to every one.

He would cut large limbs in November, but would cut small limbs in Summer, as they readily healed.

Mr. Rosenstiel thought the injunction regarding the "training of children" should be strictly carried out with regard to the training of trees—that children are about as often spoiled by too much training as by too little—so it often happened with trees.

He pruned to form a good head, leaving no branches to chafe by contact.

Dr. Warder preferred to plant two year old trees branched near the ground that he might do his own pruning. He did not consider staking trees good practice generally—that low trained trees such as Nature rears, do not need stakes—they never blow down—but that in some very loose soils they might be useful.

Mr. Overman asked those present if they knew any method of causing trees that usually bear biennial crops to become annual bearers.

Robert Gow considered this almost entirely at the option of the cultivator. By a judicious system of thinning the fruit, so as to have a fair crop and not overtask the trees, they would not only mature better fruit but would prepare and mature perfect buds for the ensuing season.

Lloyd Shaw remarked that some varieties were annual bearers and others biennial. Among those of the latter he named the following:—St. Lawrence, Trenton, Early Yellow, Bellefleur, Crab Apple, Talman's Sweeting. Those trees that bear the most fruit bear the less wood.

The scalding of trees was next introduced.

Mr. Finley of Davenport, thought this was done in Winter during severe cold; that the action of the sun caused a circulation of sap, and the freezing of the sap caused a rupture of the sap vessels.

Others considered scalding the action of the sun in Summer.

Mr. Rosenstiel said he never knew it sun to injure the tree; he regarded scalding as a decay of the sap and found a remedy in feeding or *scoring* to get rid of the superabundant sap which caused the decay.

Mr. Finley had tried the scoring system but the bark on either side folded up and exposed the wood and thus killed his trees.

Robert Gow of Anna, said that during the severe frost of last Winter the bark of some apple-trees in the neighborhood of Clinton was split open, and that during a severe Winter some of his father's trees (principally the keswick codlin,) whose trunks were exposed to the sun were so affected; and that in his opinion it was caused by the alternate action of the sun and frost. R. Gow, Sec'y.

New Translation of the Bible.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that there is residing in Brooklyn, at the present time, a divine, of the Baptist denomination, who, although one of America's ripest scholars and employed upon the most important literary work, is seldom mentioned in our secular papers. I refer to Rev. Dr. Conant, *formerly* of Madison University, and more recently a leading Professor in the Baptist University at Rochester. Under the auspices of the "American Bible Union" he has been for some time engaged in making a careful critical retranslation of the Bible from the original tongues. For more than thirty years Dr. Conant has made Biblical literature and the Oriental languages his specialty, with an eye to a new translation of the Scriptures. His labors have been prosecuted amid disadvantages and interruptions of college life, until within a short time. But the organization of the "American Bible Union," for the accomplishment of a similar object, revealed favorably for Dr. Conant, in directing attention to his eminent qualifications for executing the projected work.

The Second Sam Patch Drowned.

Shields, the man who was advertised to make a Sam Patch leap at the Falls next Friday, was drowned yesterday afternoon by the undertow. He was employed to walk a rope stretched from the shore to the centre of the river, and fell into the water. He was seen to struggle, and it seeming to us unlikely that there should be any downward sucking current at the place where Shields went under. The reason, however, matters little as his suffering that he sunk suddenly and was not seen afterwards. His clothes were obtained by Mr. Robinson, and taken to the Franklin House. The body of the unfortunate man will probably never be recovered, or only through accident. —*Buffalo Express, 14th.*

How a Poor Man is Served in Parliament.

Mr. George H. Hillard, writing from England on Parliamentary bribery and corruption, says:

The case of Dr. Mitchell was brought before the House by Mr. Roebuck. He had been elected for a place in Cornwall, I believe, and was petitioned against. Not being able to afford the expense of defending his seat, though as he affirmed, he was wholly innocent of the charge of bribery brought against him—he had agreed to retire from Parliament at the end of the session. The cost of defending one's seat before a committee is not less than one thousand pounds at least, and may swell to five thousand; and this though the charge is wholly groundless. Certainly, the House of Commons is no place for a poor man.

The Louisiana Negro Law.

The new Louisiana Free law is likely to be virtually annulled and rendered impotent by the kind heartedness of the whites. It commands all Free Negroes not born in the State to leave, or enslave themselves, on pain of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Free Negroes do not want to leave the State, and do not want to go to the penitentiary. To avoid both, they in some instances, nominally enslave themselves to masters who will exact no service from them, while, in others, they find white men who will swear that they were born in Louisiana, when they were notoriously born out of the State.—*St. Louis News.*

The Corner Stone of the Perry's Monument—Some Singular Proceedings.

On Saturday about ten thousand people from various parts of the United States through principally from the towns bordering on Lake Erie, assemble at Put-in-Bay to celebrate the great victory achieved by Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, in 1813, and to lay the corner-stone of a monument designed to commemorate the great event. It had been announced on a previous occasion, but some difficulty had been raised toward a fund for the erection of a monument, and that now all being in readiness, the corner-stone was to be laid with appropriate ceremonies. A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald says that "Ten thousand people assembled to take part in the ceremonies. But when they arrived at Put-in-Bay it was found that the corner stone was to be laid on another island, inaccessible to the large boats, and to which the committee, of arrangements, with the officers of the day, proceeded, and a few favored spectators were conveyed in a small boat. Here it was found that no preparations had been made for laying a corner-stone. Not a chisel had been provided, nor even excavation made. But, determined to accomplish something, the valient committee set to work with shovels and spades, making an excavation of about two feet, when they struck the solid rock. The stone that had been brought with them was then produced—a copper box of suitable dimensions for the reception of the deposites was also at hand, into which divers and sundry interesting articles were deposited and the box carefully sealed and placed in the stone. The stone was then let in the hole in the ground and "laid." When these interesting ceremonies had been performed a question arose as to the amount of funds on hands for the completion of the monument, when it was ascertained that the treasury contained not a cent, and was dependent upon the voluntary contributions of those who might take an interest in the patriotic enterprise. The treasurer publicly maintained that there had never been any money in his hands belonging to the monument fund. Whether this is so or not, we do not know. But it is said that the sum of $4,000 or thereabouts was reported to have been raised toward the erection of the monument. Where the money went to is now become of this money? Can anybody throw any light upon the subject?

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Attorney General Black's Reply to Governor Wise.

[From the Washington Republic.]

It has been frequently announced from this city within the last fortnight, that the Administration was in labor with a reply to the magnanimous essay of Judge Douglas. It has at length brought forth its bantling, in the form of a treatise, which fills nearly a page in the *Constitution* of Saturday evening. This is ushered into the world, it is true, without any express announcement of its paternity, but its "semi-official" publication in the Administration organ, without so much as a fictitious sponsor, is of itself a sufficient indication that it is an authentic exposition of the views of the President and his Cabinet. It is said, and no doubt correctly, that while its general features were settled in Cabinet council, it was reduced to form by the pen of attorney-general Black.

The impression which a hasty perusal has left upon our mind is, that while it effectually demonstrates the absurdity of some of the positions assumed by Judge Douglas, it advocates doctrines that are still more absurd. The two documents, like the Kilkenny cats, utterly annihilate each other, leaving the old doctrine of Congressional Sovereignty in the Territories, the only ground to stand upon.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The *Constitution* of Saturday publishes a reply to Senator Douglas' views on Popular Sovereignty—filling six columns of that that paper, and understood to be from the pen of the Attorney-General, Judge Black. It is done in its style, temperate in tone and exceedingly forcible and cogent in argument. The position presented in this article as that of the Democratic Party, is that slaves are recognised by the Federal Constitution as property in States where the local law so treats them; that they remain property when taken into any State of which the local law does not forbid their being so regarded; that Congress has no right to deprive their owners of this property, in the territories or other places under its jurisdiction; and that, as it cannot delegate a power which it does not possess, neither can Legislature nor the people of a Territory have any authority to prohibit slavery within its borders. It concedes, however, that when they come to form a State Constitution, they may establish or prohibit slavery as they see fit. Until then they have no power whatever over the subject.

The positions of the article in the *Constitution* are stated with great clearness and precision, and have no room for misunderstanding or controversy as to their meaning. Its ability and the cogency of some of its extracts from former speeches of Judge Douglas, will probably constrain him to take some notice of it.

Douglas Subsidizing the Religious Press.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

MONDAY, Sept. 12th.

In my first letter to the *Herald* I alluded to the fact of Judge Douglas subsidizing the secular press of the country to as great an extent as his means would allow. Since then I have discovered attempts to use the religious press in the same way. This last shows a short-sighted and suicidal policy—a policy that would most assuredly defeat Douglas if there were no other objection to him, even if he secures the nomination at Charleston. The death of Know Nothingism shows that the sentiment of the people is against mingling religion with politics, and the man or the party who follows in the wake of "Americanism" is bound to meet with the same fate. Hostility to the press separate from politics; the garments of the priesthood must not be soiled by partizan waters; if they are, the priesthood, and the party thus uniting will become demoralized and defeated.

A late number of the Boston *Pilot*, an organ of the Catholic Church, avows the support of the Church in the election of Judge Douglas for the Presidency in 1860. In order to show your readers the feeling such an advocacy will arouse all over the country, I send the following extract from the last number of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate*, one of the leading organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The Boston *Pilot* openly advocates the election of Judge Douglas as the Romanist candidate for the Presidency. We have no right and no wish to take a part in the ordinary political questions of the country. But if there is to be a religious issue made up, the religious press will not be silent. The friends of Judge Douglas must see to this matter. If he is to be the Catholic, he must be the anti Protestant candidate; and the record must be made so decided. We do not believe that he has authorized such a use of his name. But as it has been so used, in all fairness, we suggest an attention to the facts—that Gov. Seward tried this game of running with the hare, but he found that he could not run with the hounds. In the present coalition between Popery with political adverse to republicanism, we must, as Americans and Protestants, watch such a combination here. We have no editors, no party preferences; indeed, as individuals, now, we are entirely undetermined; but as conductors of a Protestant press we have a direct hostility to Popish governments.

[Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.]

Michigan Trade with Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.

Chicago seems to be alive to business in comparison with Detroit, although the venders class the produce season as unusually dull. The merchants here have gone into a regular system of advertising their stocks, and facilities of trade throughout the Northwest, and on the lines of the two Michigan railroads, Lake Superior, and at the lumbering points in our State. Their agents are also traversing every section of the State, and, it is said, are met in the streets, the past few days, several familiar faces, who formerly frequented Detroit for their supplies.

On traversing the principal business streets, it is not a little mortifying to a Detroiter to witness packages of merchandize directed to many towns on our railroads, as far east as Adrian, Jackson, Owosso, Northern Indiana, and by water even to Saginaw, Mackinac and Lake Superior. The latter trade is fast increasing. The two past seasons but one boat has left here, and that but once a week, for the upper regions, but hereafter one will leave every week.

In examining our city dailies, one cannot but mark the vast difference between the Chicago dailies and them, in giving publicity to each class of trade, manufactures and mechanism. Here, every man in business advertises. With us, in Detroit, we do so.

Some step must be taken by our business men to attract the country merchants to our city. We certainly can sell as low as merchants in this city, particularly when the very articles that reach here come on the rails by our very doors.

A DETROIT MERCHANT.

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MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Every man thinks that Cæsar's wife ought to be above suspicion but he is far less particular as to what Cæsar himself ought to be.

Punishment.—Do fathers' "Secrets of Faith" have power to operate upon life in the religious world as the suspension of capital punishments occasioned last year in the financial world? The question that the doctor himself is to be suspended is without foundation.

The New York *Tribune* says that "Mr. Dickens is not coming to this country after all." We have no doubt, that if he ever comes, he will come "after all" he can get.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE NEXT THING TO BE—To get any one at your end of the table, Bill?"

"What's that?"

"A severe cold?"

All you that want a mate,
Add to marriage in haste,
If you have a d thought to,
You don't thought to.

"John, did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered?"

"I guess so," replied John, "for I saw crape on the door the next morning."

"Why don't you ask your sweetheart to marry you?"

"I have asked her."

"What did she say?"

"Oh, I've the *refusal* of her."

A country editor says that a farmer in their county make a scarecrow so very frightful, that an old crow actually turned and brought three-fifths of the corn he had stolen during several days, and left it in the field.

Several nice young gentlemen went to the residence of a young damsel a few evenings since, to give her a serenade. After some time, the servant stepped out, and walking up to the harpist exclaimed, "my friend, the folks are all asleep; you can't *put a cent here to-night!*"—*Boston Trav.*

LATEST FROM THE SKY.—Last week Merriam announced that he had obtained a picture of Lucretia Borgia, and that even to it the name "silkery of the skies." This week, we learn he has obtained a pint of lacteal fluid from the galaxy, which he denominates "milkery of the skies."

Another "champion" has turned up. A negro in Sandusky, one day last week, ate ninety large peaches on a wager of $5. He arose from the repast apparently refreshed, and resumed his artistic avocation as boot black, amid the enthusiastic cheers of a large and enlightened concourse of his fellow citizens.

HORSE DE COMBAT.—General Jackson's celebrated white horse died last week at the age of 31 years, and was interred with all due solemnities, in the presence of a large concourse of his friends. It is proposed to erect a monument to his memory, the funds for which to be raised by the proceeds of an oration, now being prepared by a distinguished eulogist and statesman.

LENDING BOOKS.—Charles Lamb, tired of lending his books, threatened to chain Wordsworth's poems to his shelves, adding, "For of those who borrow, some read slow; some mean to read, but don't read; and some neither read nor mean to read, but borrow to leave you an opinion of their sagacity. I must do my money-borrowing friends the justice to say, that there is nothing of this caprice or wantonness of alienation in them. When they borrow my money they never fail to make use of it."

THE PRESS OF SENATE.—The estate of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, of Albany, has recently become badly mixed up, in a controversy with Rutger B. Miller, of Utica. Mrs. Dudley conveyed the property to Miller on condition of his assuming the name of Rutger Dudley. The heirs at law contested its validity, and a compromise was effected, under which Miller was to give up the deed, in consideration of $10,000 to be paid him. This arrangement had been made without consulting Mrs. Dudley, who now refuses to ratify it. The fight will go on in the Courts for the possession of this immense prize.

FIFTY-TWO MILES A DAY TO ATTEND COLLEGE.—One of the most striking proofs of the regularity and dispatch of the facilities for business afforded by steam transportation, is found in the case of the son of a distinguished mechanical engineer of Trenton, N. J., who attends daily the scientific courses of the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, and returns home in the afternoon. The distance between the two cities is twenty-six miles. The interruptions during the last year were fewer than those which ordinarily cause detention where the distance is but a few squares. What a contrast is this to Shakspeare's time, when the school-boy went "like a snail." The student referred to only adverts to rapidity, but supplies at retail, or to the Country Trade at the *Lowest Prices.*

A PRESIDENT'S HOUSE TORN DOWN.—The plain old mansion at Baton Rouge, La., long the residence of Gen. Taylor, was recently torn down. It was an old house. When the fort of Baton Rouge was taken by the Spaniards under Don Bernardo de Galvez, in 1779, it was the residence of Col. Dixon, the English Commander. It was subsequently occupied by the Spanish Commander, and, more recently, by the family of the Hero of Buena Vista.

A Spiritualist Candidate.

The Boston *Spiritual Age* proposes that the Spiritualists shall organize as a political party, nominate Gov. Tallmadge or Judge Edmonds for the Presidency, and make their influence felt in 1860. It says that one million votes and $4,000 or thereabouts was reported to have been raised toward the erection of the monument. Where the money went to is now become of this money? Can anybody throw any light upon the subject?

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Dry Goods.

FROM THE FIRST GREAT

Auction Sale of the Season.

We will exhibit, on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31st, over 3000 PIECES

CHOICE LYONS DRESS SILKS,

Imported for

FIRST-CLASS N. Y. CITY RETAIL TRADE,

Press & Tribune.

TRI-WEEKLY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

THE LATE DOUGLAS TRIUMPHS!

The astounding successes achieved by the Democracy in Vermont and Maine, within the past week, where, according to the Chicago *Times*, the Douglas faction had everything their own way—squatter sovereignty platforms, squatter sovereignty candidates, squatter sovereignty delegates to Charleston, squatter sovereignty everything—must inevitably convince the party and the country that the great squatter sovereign is bound to win in 1860! The Down-Easters are endorsing Douglas with immense enthusiasm. It can be proved by John G. Saxe in the first instance, and by Manasseh H. Smith in the second. Both can testify that if the Republican majorities in their respective States are larger than they were one year ago, or larger than they have ever been before, the result is not owing to any failure on their part to give the doctrines of the Little Giant full swing before the people. They will doubtless allege that the masses would have adopted the squatter sovereignty creed unanimously, had it not been copyrighted by the Harpers. Squatter sovereignty is what the people are all sighing for in New England, but patent-right sovereignty will s vamp any ticket, at any given time, in any section of the United States. We commend Messrs. Saxe and Smith to buy each a copy of Harper for September, retire to some desolate shade, and ponder at their leisure on its precious contents.

It is a fact in recent history that almost every State in the Union which has held an election since 1856, has distinctly repudiated "my great principle." In *every* State where the Douglas dogma has been asserted by a particular party, that party has been beaten. The Democracy of all the New England States have been swept out of the field with it. Increased Republican majorities have followed its adoption everywhere. In Connecticut two members of Congress were lost to the party last spring in the plain issue of Popular Sovereignty. In New Hampshire, the majority was so decided against it, that the Chicago *Times* felt constrained to threaten the manufacturers and operatives of the Granite State with semi-starvation, unless their views should experience a change for the better ere the South Carolina emigrants completed their next invoices. In Rhode Island so little is there left of squatter sovereignty, that the Democrats have pretty much ceased making nominations. Maine and Vermont have again recorded their testimony as to its virtues. Illinois repudiated by four thousand majority less than one year ago—by nine thousand, if we count the "Dunites." Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan have pronounced against it in every election since the device was invented. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana, the remnant of the Democracy who still cling to the humbug were obliged last year to fuse with the Republicans on such common ground as could be devised to accommodate both—of which squatter sovereignty was not a part. In Ohio they endorsed "my great principle," and were routed by about twenty thousand majority.

In the South we find even less regard for patent-right sovereignty than in the North. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, which have all held elections within a month, have so totally scouted it that neither party pretends to go before the people on its merits. It has no abiding place between the oceans—not a single State in which it can command the votes of a majority of the people. It is represented by two United States Senators, a dozen members of Congress, more or less, and exactly two State Governments. This comprises the sum total of its official existence. About the close of the year 1860, the Harpers will have all of it that is worth preserving.

MINNESOTA.

The zeal and energy with which the Republicans of Minnesota have entered upon their gubernatorial campaign, forbid the belief that they will be beaten. We have positive assurances from the leading men of the Territory, that the overthrow of the Democracy, provided always there be no frauds, is certain. We hope so. But our friends in that quarter will pardon us for suggesting that they must not rely exclusively upon the ability of popular orators from other States to decide the contest for them. There must be a close and efficient organization at home, that will secure the deposit of every Republican vote in the ballot-box, and which will assure the exposure and defeat of any frauds which the Democracy may undertake. That organization, we fear, is being neglected. Friends, you doubtless have a clear majority of all the electors of the State working for and with you; and it is of far more importance that you see to it that they are at the polls, and that the unnaturalized Irish and uncivilized Indians do not defraud you of your rights, than that Republican ears should be tickled by eloquent speech. We appreciate the value of the services of the earnest and able men—Colfax, Bingham, Grow, Schurz, Kreismann, Blair, Farnsworth and Cooper—who have gone or will go to your aid; but if while you are applauding their well turned periods, you forget what is of far more importance—the actual work of the campaign—you may be disappointed in the result. We hear the boast made in Chicago that the capability of Minnesota to give Democratic majorities has never been tested, which, translated, means that the scoundrelism which has twice carried that State, by fraudulent returns, has still more monstrous frauds in store. Will you be warned in time; and by a compact organization and a show of determined and righteous purpose, teach the Democrats who have perjured themselves into power, that a repetition of their rascality will not be permitted?

A SOUTH CAROLINA SPEECH.

Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, has been making a speech to the free and independent electors of Ebenezer, York District, in his own State, which is probably the key note of the universal bellow of the Democracy, in the next Presidential campaign. Its substance is this: "We (the Slave States) have made great gains since the organization of the Government. We mean to keep all we have, and, in due time, to get more; but the present time is unfavorable. The North is in a ferment. If we demand the revival of the Slave Trade, Congressional intervention for slavery, &c, we shall be beaten; and as we can do better in the Union than out of it, we will for the present be quiet. But, if the Black Republican go ahead as they are going now, and "and in defiance of our howls, persist in electing their President, in taking possession of the Government, and in turning us out of all the fat places, we will dissolve the Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy! As long as we are permitted to administer the government in our own way, subject only to our interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, we are content; but when the majority of the people express their will to put the Ship of State on another tack, by taking the helm out of our hands, we will rebel."

That's the pith and marrow of Mr. Boyce's harangue, and such are the political fairness, morality and justice of which South Carolina boasts. The Missouri *Republican*, as might have been expected, copies the speech with commendatory remarks. We recommend that journal and the orator to the fatherly care of Mr. Crittenden, whose mission as an Unionsaver, we hope is not ended, albeit there is no occasion for his labor here.

☞ They have a ghost in Louisville. The *Journal* of that city says: "We understand that a good many of our young fellows and a few of our old ones still go out nightly to Broadway to see the ghost, and that they don't always keep themselves in proper condition. Some of them watch to see the ghost walk when they can't walk very well themselves. They see the ghost occasionally, and most of them see two. There are generally worse spirits upon the ground than the poor, disembodied stalker in the moonlight."

LATER FROM PIKES PEAK.

$10,000 Received at Leavenworth and Atchison.

[Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 12.

Dates from Denver City to the 4th inst. have been received. The Express also brought four thousand dollars worth of gold, of various kinds.

Denver City experienced a deluge on the preceding Thursday. A terrible storm, accompanied by an immense fall of rain, which lasted several hours, fairly inundated the lower part of the town.

The preliminary trial of Phillip Schweilhart, a German barber, who had fatally stabbed a countryman, ended by his being bound over on the charge of manslaughter. This is a virtual release, as there is no jail in the country.

The first quartz mill, the property of Messrs. Conchlin & Co., of Chicago, had arrived, and was expected to be put in operation, in the Gregory Digging, in about two weeks.

Two new hotels were opened within the last ten days in Auraria City.

The return emigration has again commenced, and averaged from fifty to eighty persons per day.

The second horse race came off on the preceding Saturday. It was a steeple chase for a purse of two hundred dollars. Thirteen animals, shanty ponies, were entered. The best time was two twenty.

In the *Rocky Mountain News*, of the 3d, a letter from Kit Karson to the editor, dated Hernando De Taos, New Mexico, August 19th, is published, in which he states that he had taken from the Indians of his Agency, several animals, apparently stolen from the mining districts in the mountains. He also apprises the editor that the perpetrators of the late bloody outrages upon the persons of miners are known to belong to the Tabuwache Utahs, and that their delivery to the proper authorities for punishment had been demanded of that tribe, but that the demand had not been complied with. He winds up the letter by recommending great caution while exploring the mountains.

A report had also reached Denver City that the Utah Indians had manifested by no infamous to the commander of Fort Garland.

Six more bodies of scalped miners had been found in the South Park.

ARCHUSER, Sept. 12.

C. H. McLaughlin arrived here this morning, seven days from Denver, bringing six thousand dollars in dust.

Preparations to Receive the Great Eastern at Portland.

[From the Portland Advertiser.]

We learn that the following is to be the arrangement at the Grand Trunk Wharves, for the accommodation of visitors to the Great Eastern:

The wharves built by the city and the Grand Trunk for her accommodation, are located near Fish Point, the western terminus of the Peninsula upon which Portland is situated, and they were so located, that being the nearest point to the deep water of our outer harbor, where there is from six to eight fathoms of low water, and nine feet more at high water.

The harbor line of the shore between Fish Point and the depot, was originally concave, so that it became necessary to fill up a road bed for the track of the railroad; for a portion of the way the land belongs to other parties than the Railroad, and has not been filled in, hence there would not be room enough to accommodate the large number of persons who would pass and repass over this track, unless at great danger of life and limb.

At the suggestion of the City Government, the Grand Trunk have agreed to build a substantial, twenty feet wide, bridge upon the bank of Munjoy Hill, opposite their lower wharf, by which visitors can pass to the steamer, twenty feet above the track of the railroad. Access to this bridge will be from the Eastern promenade; the city proposing to make two streets from the promenade to the bridge, so that carriages can pass down one of these streets to the entrance of the bridge, and up the other.

The ample width of the promenade and the vacant land adjoining, will afford good accommodation for eight or ten thousand spectators, who can here look down upon the steamer's deck at high water, embracing at the same time a panoramic view of our harbor and a part of the three hundred isles of Casco Bay.

To prevent a repetition of the sad accident of last week, by which a life was lost—though not by any fault of the railroad employees—the Grand Trunk will place a fence across the track so as to exclude all persons except those having business with the steamer—admission for carts, &c., being had through a gateway from Fore street.

An admission fee to the steamer will be charged by her owners, and the bridge will be so constructed as to allow one flight of stairs from it to be used by those entering here, and another by those leaving.

Politicians at Fairs.

The Chicago *Times* occupies nearly a column on the subject of politeness attending fairs. It is supremely disgusted at the enormity of such sentiment exhibited themselves during those occasions? It says "they go there to show themselves; in the grandeur of their importance they fancy they possess, they strut about the streets where the multitudes may be reached, and smile and bow and scrape most foolishly. It is generally a hideous, but occasionally a sickening, exhibition which they make. There certainly can be no objection to politicians attending fairs, on the contrary we would applaud their going. It is only the false motive for which they go, and their unbecoming practices while there, with which fault should be found."

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Never do too Much at a Time.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in a lecture recently delivered in England, gives the following history of his literary habits:

Many persons seeing me so much engaged in active life, and as much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to me, "When do you get time to write all your books? How on earth do you contrive to do so much work?" I shall surprise you by the answer I make. The answer is this: I contrive to do so much by never doing too much at a time. A man, to get through work well, must not overwork himself, or if he does too much to-day, the reaction of fatigue will come and he will be obliged to do too little to-morrow.

Now, since I began really and earnestly to study, which was not till I had left college, and was actually in the world, I may perhaps say that I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time. I have traveled much, and I have seen much; I have mixed much in politics, and the various business of life; and in addition to all this, I have published somewhere about sixty volumes, some upon subjects requiring much research. And what time do you think, as a general rule, I have devoted to study—to reading and writing? Not more than three hours a day; and when Parliament is sitting, not always that. But then, during those hours, I have given my whole attention to what I was about.

High Bridge from England to France.

This magnificent project is being seriously entertained among engineers and men of science. There have been equally as wonderful things done in our day. For instance, the papers have published some of the details of the plans for uniting England and France by a gigantic tubular bridge across the Channel between Dover and Cape Grinez. In order to afford a passage to vessels of the largest size, the bridge on one side would rest on the cliffs of Dover, and on the other side on the cliffs of Cape Grinez, the French abutments being raised one hundred and fifty feet higher than those on the English, to compensate for the difference of elevation of the cliffs. The bridge would be supported by one hundred and ninety towers, at a distance of five hundred feet apart, each having a light to guide vessels at night, and an alarm bell for warning in fogs. The greatest depth of the Channel, on the line proposed, is one hundred and eighty-six feet. The bridge would have two or more railways, which, it is estimated, could be constructed for $20,000,000, and it would be so built as to admit the light of day—being lighted at night by gas. In order to prevent all fear of invasion, the projector proposes that each end of the bridge shall be commanded by a strong battery. The towers, which would be one hundred feet in diameter, and two hundred and sixty feet high, would rest on colossal bases, three hundred feet square at the bottom, one hundred and fifty feet square at the top, rising to a height of forty feet above the water, formed of blocks of granite united by iron bars. The elevation of the tops of the towers would thus be three hundred feet above the surface of the water. Mr. Boyd estimates the utmost possible cost of the bridge at $70,000,000, but thinks that it could be built for half that sum, and that the whole cost would be reimbursed to the company in eight years.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INVALID.—A few days ago, while in company with two gentlemen from Monroe City, Michigan, one a clergyman and either of that place, and the other an acquaintance of this reverend gentleman, and both familiar with the history of this singular invalid, we were informed to us that a man now living in the above city was taken ill with rheumatism about eight years ago, and so formidable was the attack that, in two years after he became entirely helpless, and has been compelled to lay on his back, in which condition he has laid six years, without the possibility of rising in any other position. His lower extremities are drawn up, and have become entirely rigid. His arms and hands are in the same painful and helpless condition. He cannot be moved without the most excruciating pains. His finger and toe-nails are all rotted off, and he is emaciated to almost a skeleton. He possesses his mental faculties, converses freely with those who visit him, has a good appetite, and can slightly turn his head. His wife, who is said to be an attentive and amiable woman, has made his shirts suitable to his condition. They have fastened pulleys into the ceiling of the room, so that they can, by means of ropes, &c., elevate him, in order to make his bed and change his linen. He experiences no pain when not disturbed by moving his person. They have recently removed him into the front room, so that he can see people passing by the house, which gives him much pleasure. This extraordinary case is exciting great commiseration among the community, and our informer has wondered why the case has not been published before. The invalid owns a house and lot in the city of Monroe, and, through the industry and prudence of his amiable wife, they get their living.—*Hillsdale Democrat, Sept. 5.*

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A Psychological and Political Study.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The man who deserved well of his country was never yet found the clamorous advocate of his own claims to his country's gratitude; Such an advocate has Stephen A. Douglas made of himself, by the persistent, untiring and shameless appeals to popular prejudice and ignorance in all parts of the country. Filled to overflowing with the immense idea of his own importance, he must be noticed, in any company, the darling object of all his schemes. He lives and breathes, eats and thinks, writes and speaks, reasons and dreams, and even eats and drinks with a single eye to the Presidency of these United States. His restless, intriguing and audacious nature has never faltered at any step which was, in his opinion, necessary to reach the goal. Seeing, at one time, the hopeless nature of the quest without the full support of the South, he concocted a scheme for acquiring the Southern favor, which, for boldness and audacity, was never matched, even among the bold and audacious politicians of the Southern States. We presume there is no body who will have the hardihood to deny that the Nebraska bill was intended to secure the spread of slavery. If it had not been it was clearly of no use, since freedom had ample and secure guaranties before. The breaking down of those guarantees could have had no other purpose than that of giving to slavery a power which it did not possess.

The most eager and determined of Southern Slavery defenders were at first startled by the unmatched treason to the Northern interests and principles of this degenerate and ambitious son of the North. But they seized joyfully—as in fact they must—upon the new concessions held out to them, and then, with an ungrateful determination, settled, no doubt, in the counsels of retributive justice, they kept back the reward. After all the disgrace and trouble of the treason, its author found himself further off from the Presidency than ever. Not only was another nominated in his stead, but the attempted carrying out of his measure and its results, raised such a tempest of indignation through the North, as almost buried the sworn opponent of his policy into the Presidential chair. Being himself nothing but a political hack and tool, animated by no loftier motive than a mean ambition, all his sounding professions of regard for the freedom of the people, all his hollow cant about popular sovereignty, was judged by the intelligent mass of all parties at its true value. Spite of all the pumping up enthusiasm of his numerous friends and agents, spite of the wide spread, diligent efforts of the hungry league who have combined to make him President, Douglas stands to-day before the people a disgraced and distrusted man. He is in a minority in his own State; he has betrayed the North, and begun to betray the South; he cannot win with him, wherever he goes, the impression of a dissolute and desperate political gamester.

His late speech in this city, which the *Enquirer* lauds with such fulsome eulogies, was a hundredth bash of the stale and and wearisome stuff, stolen and stolen and printed before in every school district almost in the country. The powers of Douglas, as a public orator, are limited to a plain and monotonous repitition of the idea, and a boring power of following it to the last possible extreme. He is destitute alike of wit, pathos, compass, humor, pathos and eloquence. He exhibits only a solitary gleam of genius, not that it became necessary to fill up a road bed for the track of the railroad; for a portion of the way the land belongs to other parties than the Railroad, and has not been fi lled in, hence there would not be room enough to accommodate the large number of persons who would pass and repass over this track, unless at great danger of life and limb.

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NEGRO SALES IN MISSOURI.—We learned this morning from a gentleman of the highest intelligence and veracity, a citizen of Lafayette county, in this State, that he has authentic information, that the sales of slaves in the Missouri river counties will amount to enormous this year, and that the receipts of money from that source have had a material effect on the money market, easing matters palpably.

The prices obtained are high, and the slaves are taken invariably to the South to the cotton States. The gross receipts of money to Missouri amount to millions of dollars. The drain on the slave population, however, is severe, and it is said that the Missouri river down on both sides, to St. Louis.—*St. Louis News.*

THE GALA WEEK IN CHICAGO.

Third Day of the National Fair.

50,000 STRANGERS IN TOWN.

MONSTER GATHERING AT THE GROUNDS.

NOTES ON THE EXHIBITION.

The Mechanical Departments.

THE STEAM PLOWS, CARS, AND COAL-BURNERS.

The Display in the Ring.

FIRM, GARDEN, ORCHARD: BY "RURAL."

THE HORSES AND THEIR COUSINS.

Shooting Matches at Brighton.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN FOR TO-DAY.

The Great Travis Shooting Match.

GENERAL NOTES ON THE FAIR.

INCIDENTS, SPORTING MATTERS.

Yesterday, the third day of the National Fair at Cottage Grove, was a complete and triumphant success of the great exhibition. All the Departments on the Fair Grounds were full. The great cavernous halls that late loomed large, and gave promise of an ever-abundance of space within their areas, were filled, and though here and there some fardy exhibitor hurried forward his preparations and share of the display, still in two days, under a multitude of hands order had grown out of confusion, and the Great Fair is in mid career of success.

It is due here that we give the high praise merited for the great and excellent feature of convenience secured by the good management and instruction of the Superintendent of the Fair, which else must have been a maze and wilderness of confusion. Everything was plainly and fully marked. Each ticket bore the exhibitors name and the name of the article to which it was appended. The visitor had only to look at the ticket and the story was told. This is so often omitted at Fairs, that it deserves this special mention.

The attendance on the Fair Grounds was immense, and the throng showed a large increase on the day preceding. As the influx of strangers from abroad over all the channels of communication were very large, during Tuesday night, and early yesterday morning, so under this great army of strangers the hotels and boarding houses went up from single-bedded to double-bedded rooms, and still higher in the scale, each according to their own style of meeting such invasions, and on Fall week, to preference to no lodgings at all, there will be few who will not take up the petition of the poet—

"O, give me a cot," etc.

The crowd at the Fair Grounds yesterday reached from 35,000 to 40,000, according to various estimates. The Illinois Central carried down nearly twelve or thirteen thousand passengers, and the railroad cars running three trains every thirty minutes from the foot of Lake street. The City Railway Company must have carried, with their forty cars in continual motion, something like as many more, and probably the latter did the most business. Then there poured down all the avenues leading to the Fair Grounds a continual tide of omnibusses, stage-coaches, hacks, vans, express wagons, in the passenger trade, until the Grounds were enclosed at Cottage Grove swarmed like a beehive. We give in another place what facts and figures our reporter has gathered from inquiry at the several railroad offices as to arrivals yesterday, and believe our estimate of the attendance at the Fair is within bounds. And yet the city was full—our hotels, streets and sidewalks were alive with a bustling, hurrying crowd of strangers throughout the day.

The several departments of the Great Fair are full, and each will repay the visitor for hours of examination, indeed for a much longer period than one would care to endure the pressure of the living, surging tide that poured ceaselessly through the hall yesterday. We present the following notes of the several departments appended:

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our notes must commence outside the Fair Grounds, since there, most prominently over against the entrance, are entries of considerable magnitude,—no less than an entire train of cars entered by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, consisting of first class passenger and freight engines, a baggage car, a drover's sleeping car, a sleeping car with elegant stateroom for state occasions, a sleeping car and a long first class passenger car. These are all taken from the regular stock of this admirably equipped road, and turned out from their own iron Works at Detroit. Car and engine builders in any part of the Union have a formidable rival for the laurels in the Michigan Central, and there is not in the United States a railroad with a higher grade of perfection in railway stock. All this stock entered by them has been in constant use for some months, and all the better answers its purpose in showing its durable and stirling merits in build.

COAL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad enter the coal-burning locomotive "No. 47," a thirty ton Manchester built freight engine, which was built as a coal-burner in 1857, and has been since that time in use on the road. The C. B. & Q. R. R., under the skillful and intelligent supervision of its wide-awake Superintendent, Col. Hammond, has, for these three years past been pushing forward experiments in the use of coal instead of wood. It has now in use twenty-five coal burning engines, which bear the brunt of its business, constant additions being made to day by day. Engine after another of the wood-burners is transformed at their shops for use of coal, a diet to which the locomotive, especially, "must come at last." In the engine referred to, a new feature has been introduced, which removes entirely the ingering objections to the use of coal. By an ingenious modification of the fire-box, air is supplied to the fuel and combustion rendered complete. This and other sterling improvements constitute the special claims of "No. 47" to appear at the National Fair, which it does in the goodly company of a spick-span new coal-burning locomotive entered by the Ill. Central Railroad Company.

MECHANICAL AND HOUSEHOLD IMPLEMENTS.

From these the largest entries outside the grounds we pass to the hall appropriated to the Mechanical and Household Implements. This is full to overflowing, and with an array that does infinite credit to the exhibitors as a whole, who have been wise in bringing their excellencies of manufacture so prominently before the thousands of visitors to the National Fair.

On the right of the east entrance, Messrs. Bowen Brothers of 79 Lake street, have a most excellent display of rich silver plated, China and Parian wares. Messrs. Burley & Tyrell, a prominent house in the same line, are handsomely represented.

Hardenburgh & Williams have a large display of leather and findings," and adjoining them Geo. W. Hatch, Esq., of Peoria, has a large assortment of samples of his leather, finished after his celebrated and now becoming widely popular process of *Vegetable Excelsior Quick Tanning.* The process was patented by Mr. Hatch in 1856, and is much approved, the results giving the best of leather in a remarkably quick time, and as cheap as the old bark process in a country where bark is plenty and cheap. The shoemakers like the leather very much because of its toughness and softness, and their customers like it because of its last and wear, and especially its remaining soft after getting wet and dry, and continuing so until old and worn out.

The samples of leather exhibited by Mr. H. attract much attention, equalling any we have ever seen in softness, pliancyness, solidity, weight and condition for turning water, and for service and beauty. The leather is certainly worth seeing.

Messrs. Hayward & Blomfield & Co. from the "Comet Soap Works" in the North Division, send a large and excellent display of all varieties of their staple.

Messrs. Brunswick, of Cincinnati, through their Chicago agency exhibit a superb billiard table, and vis-a-vis to it is one of Phelan's.

Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., have a recherche collection of Parian ware.

O. F. Secor, of Peoria, has four superb double-barrelled fowling pieces, lovely enough to make a sportsman's heart ache. They are laminated steel barrels and valued at $200 each. Near these a young journeyman of G. T. Abbey, named Joseph Fullan, sends a case of finely finished gun locks. Abbey, himself, has a case of sportsman's materials worthy of his establishment and fame.

Herzog has a rich variety of Furs, both dressed and undressed, and near by we see fine ladies linger lovingly over the minks and sables and other fur appareling of Messrs. Jas. A. Smith & Co. The cases of Millinery, some ten or twelve in number, from various exhibitors, attracted continual crowds of fair visitors.

Cook & McLain have a large display of their ability to teach the public just where and when and how to *dye*

Our Chicago Book binders came out radiantly. Monson & Bradley exhibit their superb blank-book, the hero of preceding fairs, that never yet had a successful competitor. They also introduce a new style of metal protection to the covers of heavy blank books. Chas. Sonne exhibits a choice display in the book-binding art.

Hawley & Eaton, and A. H. Kohn & Bro., have elegant cases of clothing and piece goods. Several of our leading hatters are represented in a variety of head gear, rich, recherche, and fashionable, and just at hand Sheridan, the crack Crispin of Chicago, exhibits choice samples of his boot-making.

John C. Garland and the Messrs. Wright of have large assortments of trunks and valises.

Louis J. Hamblen makes decidedly the best display of Silver Plating at the Fair, from his extensive works at No. 48 Franklin street. A pair of excellent coach lamps would do credit to the turnout of an Empress, and are well worth seeing. Mr. Hamblen has also locomotive lamps and reflectors, and a large variety of smaller wares all in the highest style of art. His display does great credit to our Chicago manufactures.

Among the features of the National Fair, among the more interesting in domestic economy, the display of Cook Stoves was receiving, as we noticed yesterday, much attention. There were a large number on exhibition, among them the Albanian, exhibited by W. F. Beecher, No. 182 Lake street. Those who have paid attention to the combustion of fuel in stoves, know as a fact that the loss in its imperfect combustion by the stoves most generally in use, is equal to seventy per cent. For the combustion of soft coal they are altogether failures. As the country abounds with this kind of fuel, the great endeavor on the part of those who have given attention to the subject is to produce a stove that shall perfectly consume soft as well as hard coal and the other facts in common use.

This point has been accomplished in the construction of the Stove known as the Albanian. Its advantages are in its perfect consumption of its own smoke and gas. The temperature within the combustion chamber is such as to prevent the escape of the smoke before it is perfectly consumed.

The burning of the gas created by the combustion of the coal is perfect and creates a large body of heat for radiation, which is thrown into the room or hall, giving a pleasant and sufficient amount of warmth, without any of the harsh, dry, unpleasant heat given out by all other stoves we have met with. And this is done by the Albanian with but a very moderate supply of coal—indeed in comparison with the quantity of heat afforded, the consumption of fuel is comparatively insignificant. A few evenings ago we watched the action of one of the smallest sizes which with a really moderate supply of soft coal fed to the furnace three times in the space of four hours, kept the thermometer in a room twenty-four feet square steadily at 70.

The Albanian will be found, we think, to be all that its makers claim for it. It is a decided success. It was invented by J. C. Henderson, Esq., of Albany who offers $10,000 for a different stove that will perform what the Albanian accomplishes.

Among stoves, the old and widely known Albany Stove Manufacturers, Rathbone & Co. who for many years have been giving exclusive attention to a business that has given them and their stoves a reputation almost world wide, exhibit a new cooking stove, *The Good Samaritan* which already has excited a great deal of attention, and justly, if it prove what is claimed for it by its makers, who never put their name to a failure in the stove line.

It is a most excellent sample of fine casting and heavy soft plates, evidently of most superior iron, it being the secret of the success of this firm, that they use only new iron and that of the best quality in their stoves. The principle of the *Good Samaritan* is to secure a continual draught of pure air heated from the fire chamber and passing through the oven, ventilating it thoroughly, and thus giving, in this one particular, a large advantage and benefit in excelling the gases and exhalations from viands in the process of cooking.

The Fire Chamber is made to take up as little room as possible, as by means of the hot draught formed by the ventilation of the oven, the temperature of the fire is so much increased that a large supply of fuel is never necessary, as the oven can be thoroughly heated, and all the different operations of cooking performed with a saving of fuel claimed, of at least thirty per cent., as compared with any other stove.

We noticed also an unusual attention to neatness and great perfection secured in those minor but important details of a cooking stove which will readily in the various processes of cooking or otherwise than in the oven. S. Mears, Esq., the agent of the manufacturers places the stove in the fair, to introduce it to the popularity that seems to be awaiting it.

Among the Chicago mercantile firms who have prepared to invite and secure a large fall trade by an attractive stock, in a most attractive line of goods, even at a low ebb in the money market, the well known house of A. H. Miller & Bro.'s, No. 126 Lake street, offer really rare and sterling inducements in the department of silver-ware, plated goods, watches and fine jewelry.

They are largely, and in some descriptions of articles exclusively their own manufacturers, and as such can extend to their patrons the advantage of manufacturer's prices, saving the commission and profits of intermediate dealers. A very large variety of presentation goods are made by them, and in a style equal to that of any house in the United States. The convenience is thus a substantial one. They offer to parties desiring to have their own taste and preference answered in their orders, whether it be in the shape, material, or finish of a snuff box, or a trumpet; a service of silver ware, or a silver tea spoon.

Their show cases present a rich variety of watches in all styles of cases, of Jurgensen, Stoddart, Huddell, Johnson, Beezeley and other celebrated manufacture. Also a dazzling display of rich jewelry, in Cameo, Etruscan, Lava, Pearl, and Brilliant sets. They have an elegant and attractive display on the Fair Grounds which we saw was attracting much attention among visitors yesterday, but the extent and variety of their business can only be best shown by an actual visit to their premises and inspection of their stock. Their Chasselas, large Astronomy house is that of A. H. & J. W. Miller, Newark, N. J., which has a reputation wide as the country itself.

With the numerous attractions here, our readers who have been visitors will join us in classing the contributions of Messrs. H. W. Andrews & Co., the enterprising and extensive dealers in Paper Hangings and Decorative Work, at No. 83 Randolph Street, who have a large and very attractive display of rich panelings and paper hangings, which elicited much attention from visitors. Some of the samples exhibited are of rare beauty, and some are of most exquisite design. The firm wisely, in consideration of these tight times, do not leave their stock to be judged of entirely from these superb and recherche French velvet and satin, embossed, gilt and silvered papers, but have on exhibition a large variety of paper hangings of the more common grades, yet all in the best taste in design, style and finish.

The visitor to the Fair will do well, if he is interested either by motives of curiosity or business, to pass from the ample to the source, and drop in at No. 83 Randolph street, to see into how extensive a business has grown this department of house decoration. The firm have been located some years in our city and have been steadily growing into an extensive and liberal trade. They have facilities that secure to their patrons, at New York prices, a wide choice from the best products of French, English and American Paper Hangings, &c., &c.

And just a hint further. They are proverbial for having just the right man for the right place, and their workmen are of a class to do perfect justice to the excellence of their stock. Visitors to the Fair will do well to drop in at No. 83 Randolph street.

FARM, GARDEN, ORCHARD.

In returning to Floral Hall yesterday, we found that two worthy exhibitors had been overlooked. F. B. Phenix of Bloomington, had a basket of cut flowers of high merit, a exotic rare, with a pyramid of flowers, a pyramidal bouquet of wild flowers, from near Bloomington, which attracted much attention. 110 varieties of verbenias, a choice collection of cut flowers, containing twenty-four varieties, and a fine collection of dahlias.

Charles James of Milwaukee, exhibits twenty varieties of Bourbon and Remontant Roses, very choice flowers, among them Souvenir de Malmaison, Jaques Laffitt, Louis Odear, Giant of Battles, and Sydonia, were especially fine; while the fine large flower and fragrance of Dutchess of Southerland met with the approval of the ladies who pay tribute at the shrine of Flora.

FRUITS.

The first collection to the right, as you enter the tent, is that of G. B. Baker, from South Pass, Union county; exhibits 20

A. M. Talley, Chicago, a very fine Suffolk boar.

W. R. Montgomery, Hillsdale, Ill., one Essex boar and four pigs of the same breed.

Simon Rubin, one Suffolk boar, two years old, a large, fine animal. Also a number of Suffolk pigs.

Horace Miller exhibits six fine Suffolk pigs; J. Periam, of Hope, Ill., five pigs, same breed; R. S. Palmer, Lisle, Ill., do—all very fine animals.

Jesse Clayd, of Urbana, exhibits a number of Berkshire boars and pigs, all very good.

J. S. Tibbits, of Chicago, the Essex boar Hanna, a monster in size.

Horace Miller, of Rockford, exhibits six Suffolk shoats; very fine animals.

T. S. Carpenter, of Union County, one pair of Suffolk pigs, also a handsome lot of Essex pigs.

J. S. Tibbits, of Nankin, Mich., the Essex boar Hewy, also a handsome lot of Essex and Suffolk pigs.

There are some others worthy of note, but our room is limited.

THRASHERS.

Among the eight and twelve horse power Thresher and Separaters, Aldrige's Improved Portable Machine presents numerous points of improvement, deserving something more than a passing notice. These machines are manufactured at an old establishment in Michigan City.

One is impressed at first glance with the facility with which the Power may be removed from place to place, and speedily reset—the adjustability of the carrier to the requirements of the straw and grains without checking the motion of the teams,—the extension apron with extra beater to take out the last remaining traces of grain that often passes over and escapes into the straw stack—the new winnower and shoe, arranged to perfect the cleaning of the grain before it passes from the machine. These points are valuable, singly and alone, but when combined and superadded to the useful well-working machines, appear to give it claims to confidence and adoption by all.

The wheels of the power are covered ensuring security against danger by accident to the driver, and adding not a little to his personal ease and comfort. When the threshers are put to the test, we may have occasion to notice the practical demonstration of this machine.

Trial of Fawke's Steam Plow for the $3,000 Award of the State Agricultural Society.

At four o'clock yesterday the trial of this Plow for the above award was had before the Executive Committee of the State Society, just west of the Fair Grounds. To prevent a crowd no general notice was given, but soon an inkling was had, and the masses poured out of the gate to see the operation. He plowed two bouts of some forty rods, when the trial was adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

It cannot be denied that the management of this machine thus far, at the several trials, has been bad. Before presenting it to the public, it should have been tested and all the weak points made good; but instead of this, all of its defects are brought to public inspection. No preparation has been made to guard against accident; fuel and water, have not been furnished in quantity, and the result has been a series of blunders from its first advent into our State. If it had not high merit, it would have under these disadvantages disappeared from the public eye; but we hope that henceforth a brighter era will dawn upon it, and that it may in the future day it will achieve a lasting fame. What we want of this engine is to drive the thrasher, the feed mill and the wood-saw. And when the land is in proper condition to plow, sow, and reap, all these, we think, can be reached; and with ample fuel and water, believe a failure comparatively out of the question.

In no event shall we look upon the trial of today as a finality, from the fact that nothing short of a week's continued work in several grades of plowing, can show whether it will or will not prove of value. RURAL.

THE DRILL FOR THE CHAMPION COLORS.

It was announced some weeks since that the citizens would offer a stand of colors to the best drilled military company at the Fair; the colors to be awarded under the auspices of the U. S. Agricultural Society.

The announcement created no little excitement in military circles, and, some speculation outside as to the manner in which such an innovation on the old established routine of Agricultural Fairs would be received.

As the day for the drill approached, rumors of different companies being in preparation for the drill became rife, and it was generally understood that all the city companies would compete, and several companies from abroad announced their determination of trying their hands. "Old Cabels," whose assembling rooms being centrally located, are a general resort for military men, were visited every evening by crowds, who, among other matters, had understood that they were to be debarred from drilling, because of their drill being "fancy," etc., the uninitiated supposing that because they have adopted the method of drilling practiced by the "Zouaves" and other light infantry crups of the French army, that they could not comply with the regulations of the committee, requiring each company competing for the prize to "drill strictly in accordance with the system of tactics prescribed by the United States for the use of the different armies of the service. In the meantime the Cadets drilled and worked away, commencing every evening at seven, drilling three hours, stopping fifteen minutes for lunch, and then working until twelve o'clock.* The other companies were not idle, as those who reside in the immediate vicinity of our armories can testify. The day appointed for the drill,—yesterday,—opened very unfavorably, with a drizzling rain. At about eleven o'clock the Cadets left their Armory, escorted by the Light Guard Band, and made a short parade preparatory to starting for the ground, presenting a remarkably handsome appearance, their fine marching arguing well for their success in the afternoon. At one o'clock they reached the grounds, and after pitching a marquee, broke ranks for dinner.

The drill was advertised to commence at two o'clock, and as the hour approached, the space inside the ring became crowded to excess with carriages and pedestrians.

We were informed that the Light Dragoons were to have been on hand to assist in clearing the ground; after waiting till nearly three o'clock for them, and no other Company appearing, the Cadets extended their lines, and with the assistance of Col. Capron, and his aids, succeeded in clearing a space about one third sufficient for the drill, when it became apparent that, owing to the number of carriages, it would be impossible to clear a large space without great difficulty, and it was determined to commence the drill, omitting those skir mishing movements that require an extensive ground.

Accordingly the Cadets commenced their drill by executing the manual of arms and all the firings, by company, rank, platoon, and file, with a precision and spirit that received the hearty applause of the many military men present.

It may not be amiss to give some account of this young company, who from the singularity of their organization, drill and uniform, have excited so much interest. The company dates its organization the 29th of April, 1859, when they commenced with fifteen men, at that time occupying an armory in common with the Highland Guards. On the 1st of May, Major Duff, worth (since appointed Paymaster and Adjutant General of this State) took command of the corps and a new constitution was adopted, and the objects of the company declared to be "To furnish a place of resort where the young men of the city could spend their time profitably and pleasantly, without resorting to the usual resorts of young men about town." In furtherance of this to establish a gymnasium and reading room, &c., and a set of the most rigid rules adopted in reference to drinking, etc. From that time the progress has been very rapid, and on the 4th of July last they paraded 40 muskets and appeared in an entire new uniform and equipments, and were by common consent pronounced the crack corps of the West. Just previous to the Fourth they took possession of the extensive Hall, on the corner of State and Randolph streets, which they have fitted up, and it is now beyond question the most complete armory in the United States.

Yesterday they appeared on the ground with sixty-one men, sixteen of whom had been drilled out nineteen nights. After the execution of the manual they went through with all the Light Infantry and skirmishing movements, without an exception, in Hardee's Tactics, and the whole of the bayonet drill of the celebrated Zouaves and Chasseurs of the French army. It was our intention, at the commencement of this article, to give a detailed description of the beautiful details of this drill, but we find our space limited, and shall be obliged to defer it until some other occasion. We can only say that the drill was a decided success, notwithstanding the ground was exceedingly rough and unfavorable and the space too small. It was the unanimous expression of the thousands of spectators present that the drill can not be excelled, and only equalled, by regular soldiery.

During the drill the Highland Guards appeared and went through with their Infantry exercises in a manner which really did them great credit. After the drill the Companies formed in column, and preceded by the Committee, marched to the Judges' stand, where the award was to take place. Gen. Tilghman, the President of the Society, in a very handsome speech awarded the colors to the Cadets.

The colors were received by Col. Ellsworth amid the cheers and applause of a multitude of spectators, who testified in the heartiest manner their approval of the award of the committee.

At the conclusion of Col. Ellsworth's reply to Gen. Tilghman, the companies formed in column again and escorted the committee, who were accompanied by Gov. Randall, of Wis., and the Adj't. Gen. of Illinois, Col. T. S. Mather, to the Tremont House.

The exercises of the day concluded with a parade of the Cadets through the city, who carried their colors with them, and were everywhere received with acclamation and applause.

The stand of colors, composed of three flags, merits a separate, description which we propose to give sometime next week.

In conclusion we trust, and venture the assertion, that the Cadets, acting up to the principles which now reflects so much credit upon them, and gained them the respect and approval of our citizens, will never, by any act of theirs, individually or collectively, reflect discredit upon the policy of the managers of the National Agricultural Society, in the general resort for the display of the products of the industry of the country, and the objects of the company declared to be "To furnish a place of resort where the young men of the city could spend their time profitably and pleasantly, without resorting to the usual resorts of young men about town." In furtherance of this to establish a gymnasium and reading room, &c., and a set of the most rigid rules adopted in reference to drinking, etc. From that time the progress has been very rapid, and on the 4th of July last they paraded 40 muskets and appeared in an entire new uniform and equipments, and were by common consent pronounced the crack corps of the West. Just previous to the Fourth they took possession of the extensive Hall, on the corner of State and Randolph streets, which they have fitted up, and it is now beyond question the most complete armory in the United States.

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GREAT FIRE

IN THE

WEST DIVISION.

LOSS $500,000.

HOTELS, STORES, MANUFACTORIES IN RUINS.

Ten Million ft. Lumber Burned.

The Chicago Lead Works—Cochrane House—Hydraulic Mills—Vulcan Foundry, &c. in Ruins.

[From Our Mail Edition.]

One of the most disastrous conflagrations that has ever visited our city, occurred last night on the West Side, which, while we now write, at 12 M. is still burning fiercely and extending its ravages north and west.

Up to the present time an immense amount of property has been destroyed, which cannot fall below the figure named, and may exceed that sum from present appearances, unless the Fire Department succeed in checking the flames.

The fire broke out about 8.30 P. M., in a frame stable on Canal street, near the corner of Lake street, owned and occupied by F. Mehring & Co., Ice dealers. A high wind was blowing at the time from the south-east, and the flames were swept into the heart of the block which was occupied by high piled stacks of lumber, timber, &c., and also by very closely ranged wooden buildings, sheds, outhouses' workshops, &c. By such material fed before the Fire Department had got well at work an immense volume of heat and flame was being driven north and west, which swept everything in its course along the Lake street and Canal street fronts. The latter were mostly small buildings of little value, the former were chiefly one and two story structures, and occupied by saloons, small stores, &c., &c., until midway of the block began the large Milwaukee brick structure, the Cleveland House. This with the Clinton House on the corner was destroyed.

Crossing Clinton street, the devouring element laid in ruins the Cochran House, a six story marble front building, owned by J. W. Cochran, Esq. Also the Hydraulic Mills, a four story stone structure, owned by Mr. Monroe, and occupied by Mr. Mitchell, and E. W. Blatchford's extensive Lead Works. The fire then spread to the adjoining block destroying the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Robert Patterson is pastor, and a row of good dwelling houses adjoining. How far the fire will extend, we cannot definitely state at the time of going to press; but there is little doubt that the entire four blocks which are described, will be in ruins.

The Cochran House was an elegant six-story structure of the first class in hotel architecture, and finished and erected some three years since, by J. W. Cochran, Esq. It was six stories in height, and fronted on Lake street, just west of Clinton street. It was of Athens marble front, and thoroughly appointed and finished for hotel business of the first order. In fact, it was too good and too much in advance of that immediate section of the city, to have proved a profitable investment of the outlay, nearly $60,000 we believe, and it had for some time stood unoccupied. It was finished below for stores on its Lake street front. The fire commenced its work upon this fine structure at 9 and thence, so far above the reach of the firemen, it ate its way down into the heart of the building, totally destroying it.

An ell from the Cochrane House, of equal height with the main edifice, extended east with the main building, to Canal street, thus forming an angle on the corner of the streets, occupied by a three-story brick building, eighty feet on either street. This, occupied by various tenants, was also destroyed.

Next west of the ell of the Cochrane House, was the stone structure occupied as the Hydraulic mills. This was completely gutted.

The Chicago Lead Works, of E. W. Blatchford, were erected in 1856, at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. It was the largest establishment of the kind in the West, if not in the United States, and in a manufacturing point of view, was one of the chief ornaments of the city. Besides the buildings, there were destroyed 300 barrels of linseed oil, machinery, lead, lead pipe, sheet lead, &c., to the value of upwards of $60,000. The business carried on was immense, for besides manufacturing upwards of 100,000 pigs lead annually into lead pipe, sheet lead, &c., they were extensive dealers in shot of all kinds. The engine is spoken of as being one of the finest in the West, and their machinery was of the most perfect character in every particular.

The building itself was very fine—having been constructed without regard to expense, and in a most durable manner, as all who witnessed the scorching it received before it fell can testify.

One thing with regard to it, however, had been overlooked. There were no iron shutters on it—a strange mistake, when its position to the lumber yards opposite, is taken into consideration. It is not too much to state, that had the windows been securely closed by iron frames and shutters, the Chicago Lead Works might have been saved, and the limits of the fire lessened.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

When, as one of the crowning attractions of the Great United States Fair in this city, was proposed a grand trial of Steam Fire Engines, it was most lamentably opportune that the conflagration took place. Never before did we see so much force displayed with so little confusion and noise. At the time the fire broke out, the Hope Fire Engine Company, of Philadelphia, were at supper at the Orient House, when they instantly started for the scene with their steam engine, and went to work most vigorously, rendering our own Fire Department much assistance. The city fire engines also did noble work, but the high wind proved too much for them all combined. And now, if not before, it must seem unfortunate that the number of our steam fire engines has been for any reason whatever allowed to await a reinforcement. Under ordinary circumstances it could have been subdued without difficulty.

DETAILS OF THE FIRE.

The fire commenced in the livery and sale stables of F. Mehering, 47 and 49 North Canal street, consuming all its contents including four valuable horses, one a stallion valued at $1,000, owned by Thomas Wilson, of Palatine in this county. From thence it spread to another stable in the rear, belonging also to Mr. Mehring. There were but six horses in this stable, all of which were rescued. The fire then communicated to the blacksmith shop on the North side (No. 45) of Redmond Hunt & Co., which was speedily consumed, spreading thence in different directions, destroying the entire block, bounded by West Lake, Clinton, Fulton and North Canal. In this block, on Lake Street, were the Cleveland house, kept by Wm. Sanders, and owned by S. L. Baker, valued at $37,000 and insured for $15,000; the Clinton House adjoining on the West; the lumber yard of Wm. Avery & Co., on the corner of Canal and Fulton, containing 3,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $30,000—insured for 15,000, and a large number of small buildings.

From the block above named the fire communicated to the building situated on the E. W. Blatchford's Lead Works, and from thence to the Lead Works, which were consumed. From the Lead Works it communicated to the Hydraulic Mills, and these, with the entire block by West Lake, North Jefferson, Fulton and Clinton Sts., were entirely consumed. In this block, on West Lake street, were Cochran House, owned by J. W. Cochran, valued at $65,000; (there was an insurance, for a considerable amount, but how large we could not learn,) the West Washington House, a fire engine house, and various residences.

On the north, from the northwest corner of North Canal and Fulton, the fire communicated to the extensive lumber yard of Ryerson, Miller & Co., destroying 2,500,000 feet of lumber, valued at $35,000 and insured for $12,000 to $14,000; thence to the hard wood lumber yard of Sutherland, entirely destroying his stock, valued at $10,000, and insured for $8,400; Walter Lull's lumber yard, adjoining on the North, he having about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $20,000, with some insurance, but how much we cannot learn. The machine shop of Mason & Co., next to the corner of Carroll and North Canal street; the Blue Bonnet House on the corner, with a large number of tenements.

From Ryerson's lumber yard it communicated to the Vulcan works of Warrington and Mc Arthur; thence to the Vulcan boiler works, destroying the block bounded by Fulton, North Jefferson, Carroll and Clinton streets. On this block was the Reformed Scotch Presbyterian Church, and a number of good dwellings; on Jefferson street the packing-house of Fall, lips & Co; the planing mill belonging to E. A. Rucker, together with a number of other buildings belonging to the same gentleman, whose entire loss is $7,500 and no insurance. There were a number of other valuable buildings on this street, but we could not learn who " " occupants were.

As the time of going to press it seemed as if the fire might be confined within the limits of the four blocks described. It may spread farther and prove still more destructive, but we trust not.

It is impossible to determine, at this hour, anything; take the actual amount of property destroyed, but we think we are not greatly out of the way in placing it at HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. It may prove more than this—we hope it may prove less, of course, anything like the amount of insurance on the property cannot be known in time for our present issue.

In the block in which the fire originated, besides the more prominent buildings mentioned above, the following buildings were destroyed:

Door Sash and Blind Factory of Mr. Roelle, 41 Canal street.

Saloon, called "North River Hall," kept by A. Mach, at 43 Canal Street.

Blacksmith Shop by Redmond, Hunt & Co. 45 Canal street.

Perrkin's "Exchange Saloon" at 51 Canal street.

M. Finucan's saloon, at 53 Canal street.

Store of R. Lummix, with groceries, &c., at 49 Canal street.

Soda-water establishment of John Lummix on West Lake street.

Billiard Saloon, under the Cleveland House.

Wine, Liquor and Rectifying establishment of B. Bernauer, 50 West Lake street.

C. & S. Smith's Grocery Establishment, 60 West Lake street.

Reuben Taylor's Land Office, 58 West Lake street.

Besides a quantity of other small buildings occupied as dwellings.

THE WANT OF MORE FIRE-ENGINES.

Since the inauguration of steam fire-engines, we have not had fires extensive enough to show our citizens how much they were needed. Last night, while the flames spread rapidly from block to block, it was painfully apparent to all that we ought to have at least two more engines in each division of the city. We trust the matter will be taken into immediate consideration.

While a saloon on Canal street was being burned, a member of the Fire Brigade, named L. Pearce, a constable of the Third Ward, and another man, whose name we did not learn, rushed into the house, and after saving some property, were compelled to jump from the upper story windows, and were severely injured. Mr. Pearce had to be taken home in a carriage. We did not learn the full extent of his injuries.

LATER.

2 A. M.—The fire is at length subdued. After having crossed Carroll street to the block bounded by Carroll, No. Jefferson, the Galena R. R. track and Clinton st. it consumed the entire block, making five blocks in all destroyed.

Full Account of the Great Fire.

Extra copies of this morning's PRESS AND TRIBUNE containing full particulars of the great fire in the West Division, as well as a complete report of the National Fair, can be obtained at the counting-room, No. 51 Clark street.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.—A meeting was at the Board of Trade rooms last evening. Subject—"Is it advantageous to Fruit and Fruit Trees." The insects discussed were the Bark Louse, Apple and Peach Borers. The meeting was well attended and the discussions spirited. The subject chosen for discussion this evening is Grape Culture. Remember the place, the Board of Trade rooms, corner of South Water and La-salle streets.

HOPE HOSE CO.—The Hope Hose Co. of Philadelphia, arrived in town last evening by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and were escorted by the Hope Hose Co., of this city, to the Orient House, where they sat down to a bountiful supper, but were soon broken up by the alarm of fire, and they were soon on the ground with a beautiful little steam engine, and did good service.

RUNAWAYS.—While the steam plow was moving about the fair ground yesterday, several horses were frightened and started to run, but the accidents only resulted in a bad scare of the occupants. A pair of horses attached to a buggy took flight about noon, and ran away, causing a general stampede of the crowd, and smashing the buggy to pieces. They were stopped, however, before they caused any serious injury.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of Peter Scannell, who was drowned in the river on Monday evening, while on a drunken spree with Wm. Dilly, as reported by Dilly, and for which he was arrested, was found yesterday morning. An inquest was held in the afternoon, and a verdict rendered of found drowned. There was no mark of violence on his person, and some six dollars in money was found in his pockets.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Jno. M. Jaques and J. H. Hull were arrested Wednesday night, and brought up before the Police Court yesterday morning, for attempting to pass counterfeit money. They offered the bill at a saloon, where it was refused, and afterwards again offered it, when they were arrested. These men are from McHenry County, and claim to be in charge of stock at the fair. The case was continued until this morning.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.—On Wednesday evening the Cashier of the Salem Bank of Goshen, Ind., who had been taking refreshments at the Tremont Exchange, missed his pocket book soon after. The colored waiter who had been in attendance on him denied all knowledge of it, but the book was found in his boot, and he was arrested.

COLLECTION LAWS.—Mr. JAS. T. Hoyt, of this city, has just got out a new and cheaper edition of his admirable compilation of the collection laws of the Western States. It is now afforded in good substantial binding at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st., are the publishing agents.

NOTICE.—The offices of the United States and American Express Companies in this city, will be closed on the 18th inst., (Friday), from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 4 o'clock P. M.

H. D. COLVIN, for U. S. Ex. Co.
E. HAYDEN, for Am. Ex. Co.

☞ It is understood that the question of the non-residence of Bishop Whitehouse will be discussed, this morning, in the Episcopal Convention, which is holdings its sessions in St. James' Church, Cass street, North Division.

POCKET PICKED.—A man had his pocket picked at the ticket office at the Fair Grounds at 9 o'clock yesterday morning of sixty-eight dollars in money.

NORTH SIDE HORSE CARS.—The North Side cars run to the Cemetery every five minutes, and on Chicago avenue to the bridge every fifteen minutes.

LOST.—A clergyman's black silk scarf was lost on Wednesday evening. The finder will please leave it at the office of this paper.

☞ See Mr. Dye's advertisement of a singing school in another column.

☞ Two or three first rate salesmen wanted for a few days at Tappan's, 102 Randolph street No one need apply who is not familiar with the Clothing trade.

☞ Warm clothing being just now in great demand, we would call for the information of both citizens and strangers, that they would consult their interests, both in pocket and personal appearance, by visiting J. H. Ely's fashionable tailoring establishment, at 107 Randolph street. Garments made to order on short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction in material, make, fit and price. We also carry on hand a large stock of ready made clothing of superior quality.

☞ We invite the attention of both citizens and strangers, to the large and elegant assortment of watches, jewelry, silver ware, &c., on exhibition by Messrs. Hoard & Hees, at 117 Lake street. Their goods are of the latest styles and patterns, and of the finest and richest quality, and will well pay an examination. Their goods are freely shown to all, whether purchasers or not. Visitors now in the city will find an hour or two well spent in a visit to their establishment, which is excelled by nothing in the western, and we doubt if it be surpassed by anything in the eastern, cities.

☞ Why any person should appear shabbily dressed, we can't imagine, when he can send his old cast off garments to Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn st., and have them, at only a trifling cost, made to look as good as new in every respect. The Ladies too have somehow got the idea that their establishment is the best place in town to get their soiled and faded Shawls, Dresses, &c., cleaned or dyed without injury to the material and to any color desired.

☞ If you wish to see some rare and elegant specimens of jewelry, watches and silver-ware, call and examine the stock of Geo. W. Stevens & Co., at 77 Lake street. They are selling remarkably cheap, and warrant all goods to be what they are represented.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones & Co., 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes ... repaired. They will ... ...ressed and repaired in the best manner, as well done and at prices to ... ...ons times.

TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, September 19, 1859.

MESSRS. I. M. SINGER & Co.—*Gentlemen*: It was agreed by the Awarding Committee on Sewing Machines, that the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Fair be recommended to award to I. M. Singer & Co., for Family Sewing Machines, a premium equal to the one already awarded to the Wheeler & Wilson machine.

Yours with respect,
J. F. NESMITH,
Member of Awarding Committee.

☞ Our country visitors should bear in mind that Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, clean and renovate gentlemen's clothes, making them at a trifling cost appear equal to new. They also clean and dye ladies' silk dresses, shawls, &c., in the best manner, by their celebrated chemical steam dyeing process.

☞ Geo. W. Stevens & Co., 77 Lake street, invite the especial attention of our visitors to their stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, &c. They guarantee all they sell to be as represented, and sell at the lowest paying prices. Give them a call.

☞ Fall Millinery in elegant variety is now opening at Miss M. H. Marsh's, 258 State street. 24*

☞ Strangers who have Millinery to purchase should not fail to visit Miss Marsh's, 258 State street. 24*

☞ One hundred thousand strangers in the city—as many as wish to purchase Furniture will of course call on Marsh Brothers, and save money by so doing. They seem to be taking the lead in their line as usual, and we believe they deserve their success. With a large stock of goods, bought for cash and selling at the city, at the lowest possible price, they are sure to win custom. To be found at 110 Randolph and 105 Lake streets.

☞ Heard & Hoes, at their new store, 117 Lake street, have opened one of the finest stocks of silver ware, jewelry, watches, and everything in their line, ever offered in the Northwest. Their present stock is of the latest designs and patterns, and of the best quality. Strangers are cordially invited to call and examine it.

☞ Fire works at Scoville's Cottage Grove Gardens, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Admission free. City Railway cars run regular until 11 o'clock. The saloons supplied with all kinds of refreshments. A good band of music in attendance. sep14-3t*

☞ A tip-top salesman, if well recommended for honesty and industry, can find employment by addressing P. O. box 1820. sep13-3t

☞ The largest and cheapest stock of Crockery, China, Glassware, Silver-plated goods, Cutlery, &c., &c., in the city, is to be found at the China Emporium of A. Jaeger & Co., 1003 Lake st., near Dearborn.

☞ Remember that a good assortment of cuffs and children's clothing can be found at H. H. Hustedt, 181 Lake street, 2d door West of Clark street. sep13-3t

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Geo. R. Curtiss, Gen'l Ag't, 167 and 169 Lake street.

☞ Vichot! Conchas!! Comerciante!!! La Orleans Regalia de Londres!!!! La Mejor De La Habana!!!!! Choice and select brands of Cigars just received by D. W. Corbin & Co., 63 South Clark street. Try them.

☞ If you want a choice article of Table Butter, go to Watson & Wright's, 160 State street. sep9-10.

GAS FIXTURES.—The best stock in the city, and richest patterns, can be found at our show room, 47 and 49 State street, up stairs.
sep13 BROWN & WILDER.

☞ Strangers visiting the city, and all others who contemplate travelling, should call at W. & G. S. Wrights, Trunk Store, 61 and 219 South Clark street, and examine the most extensive assortment of Trunks, Valises, and Travelling Bags, west of New York.

Trunks ranging in prices from $1.50 to 50.00. Travelling Bags from 50 cents to $10.00. Trunk Covers made to order from $3.00 to $15.00. aug 19-1m

GAS FIXTURES—Those in want of any thing of the kind will do well to call on J. H. Jerould, No. 7 Tremont House Block, where he has a complete assortment in the city. Also Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, Paper and Glass Shades, &c., &c. au27-1mo

HOPE HOSE CO.—The Hope Hose Co. of Philadelphia, arrived in town last evening by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and were escorted by the Hope Hose Co., of this city, to the Orient House, where they sat down to a bountiful supper, but were soon broken up by the alarm of fire, and they were soon on the ground with a beautiful little steam engine, and did good service.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO SEWING MACHINE PURCHASERS.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company now offer their superior machines to purchasers at reduced prices at their splendid salesroom, 119 Lake street, near Clark.

These well known machines have taken the premiums over all others, in almost every state in the Union, from Maine to California, and are the simplest in the cheapest and best in use. A large discount given to clergymen and agents. Send for a circular and book. sep12-2w

RUNAWAYS.—While the steam plow was moving about the fair ground yesterday, several horses were frightened and started to run, but the accidents only resulted a bad scare of the occupants. A pair of horses attached to a buggy took flight about noon, and ran away, causing a general stampede of the crowd, and smashing the buggy to pieces. They were stopped, however, before they caused any serious injury.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of Peter Scannell, who was drowned in the river on Monday evening, while on a drunken spree with Wm. Dilly, as reported by Dilly, and for which he was arrested, was found yesterday morning. An inquest was held in the afternoon, and a verdict rendered of found drowned. There was no mark of violence on his person, and some six dollars in money was found in his pockets.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Jno. M. Jaques and J. H. Hull were arrested Wednesday night, and brought up before the Police Court yesterday morning, for attempting to pass counterfeit money. They offered the bill at a saloon, where it was refused, and afterwards again offered it, when they were arrested. These men are from McHenry County, and claim to be in charge of stock at the fair. The case was continued until this morning.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.—On Wednesday evening the Cashier of the Salem Bank of Goshen, Ind., who had been taking refreshments at the Tremont Exchange, missed his pocket book soon after. The colored waiter who had been in attendance on him denied all knowledge of it, but the book was found in his boot, and he was arrested.

COLLECTION LAWS.—Mr. JAS. T. Hoyt, of this city, has just got out a new and cheaper edition of his admirable compilation of the collection laws of the Western States. It is now afforded in good substantial binding at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn st., are the publishing agents.

NOTICE.—The offices of the United States and American Express Companies in this city, will be closed on the 18th inst., (Friday), from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 4 o'clock P. M.

H. D. COLVIN, for U. S. Ex. Co.
E. HAYDEN, for Am. Ex. Co.

☞ It is understood that the question of the non-residence of Bishop Whitehouse will be discussed, this morning, in the Episcopal Convention, which is holdings its sessions in St. James' Church, Cass street, North Division.

POCKET PICKED.—A man had his pocket picked at the ticket office at the Fair Grounds at 9 o'clock yesterday morning of sixty-eight dollars in money.

NORTH SIDE HORSE CARS.—The North Side cars run to the Cemetery every five minutes, and on Chicago avenue to the bridge every fifteen minutes.

LOST.—A clergyman's black silk scarf was lost on Wednesday evening. The finder will please leave it at the office of this paper.

☞ See Mr. Dye's advertisement of a singing school in another column.

☞ Two or three first rate salesmen wanted for a few days at Tappan's, 102 Randolph street No one need apply who is not familiar with the Clothing trade.

☞ Warm clothing being just now in great demand, we would call for the information of both citizens and strangers, that they would consult their interests, both in pocket and personal appearance, by visiting J. H. Ely's fashionable tailoring establishment, at 107 Randolph street. Garments made to order on short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction in material, make, fit and price. We also carry on hand a large stock of ready made clothing of superior quality.

☞ We invite the attention of both citizens and strangers, to the large and elegant assortment of watches, jewelry, silver ware, &c., on exhibition by Messrs. Hoard & Hees, at 117 Lake street. Their goods are of the latest styles and patterns, and of the finest and richest quality, and will well pay an examination. Their goods are freely shown to all, whether purchasers or not. Visitors now in the city will find an hour or two well spent in a visit to their establishment, which is excelled by nothing in the western, and we doubt if it be surpassed by anything in the eastern, cities.

☞ Why any person should appear shabbily dressed, we can't imagine, when he can send his old cast off garments to Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn st., and have them, at only a trifling cost, made to look as good as new in every respect. The Ladies too have somehow got the idea that their establishment is the best place in town to get their soiled and faded Shawls, Dresses, &c., cleaned or dyed without injury to the material and to any color desired.

☞ If you wish to see some rare and elegant specimens of jewelry, watches and silver-ware, call and examine the stock of Geo. W. Stevens & Co., at 77 Lake street. They are selling remarkably cheap, and warrant all goods to be what they are represented.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Every preparation has been made by the manager to render this Theatre highly attractive to those seeking amusements during the Fair Week.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

SIG. DONNETTI & COL. WOOD'S

Wonderful Burlesque Company of
MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS,

and the great GREEK RHIGAS, in his astonishing feats of Light Balancing and Swallowing a Sword two feet long. The entire performance will be Elegant, Amusing and Astonishing.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at half-past three, there will be a grand performance. Admission 25 cents. SATURDAY AND IN the ... (the last appearance, positively, will be presented TOM TAYLOR'S great Comedy of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

ASA TRENCHARD, (our American Cousin,) MR. MCVICKER.
Lord Dundreary, Mr. Myers; Binney, Mr. Bradley; Abel Murcott, Mr. Thorne; Florence, Miss Ada Gilbert; Mary Meredith, Mrs. Leighton; Georgiana, Mrs. Hough.

To conclude with comic and musical entertainment by the MONKEYS, DOGS, GOATS AND GREEK RHIGAS.

☞ In preparation a new local comedy, by a gentleman of Chicago, entitled SPECULATION.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c. Second Circle, 25c. Lower Private Boxes, $6. Upper Boxes, $5.

☞ Box Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock, P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.

BILLIARD MATCH
BETWEEN
PHELAN & TIEMAN.

MESSRS. PHELAN & TIEMAN—*Gentlemen*:—A large number of our citizens desire an opportunity to witness your skill at billiards, and as we understand you intend to remain in Chicago during the week of the Fair, we request that you will favor us with a public exhibition at some convenient place, during your stay. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. L. WILSON, E. T. HARMON, T. B. BLACKSTONE, W. H. POWELL, C. B. SAYRE, A. T. HOYT, W. B. EGAN, U. H. CROSBY, D. A. GARR, PHIL. WADSWORTH, JOHN M. HOWATSON, A. W. FOX, JOHN B. DRAKE, ALLEN BORDEN, JAMES B. MCHENRY, GEO. A. SEAVERNS, T. J. PICKETT

TO CHAS. L. WILSON, D. A. GARR, and others:

Gentlemen:—In answer to your request that we play a match at Billiards during our stay in Chicago, we have only to say, that we will do so, provided that the proceeds of the occasion shall be appropriated to some charitable object, to be decided on by you.

MICHAEL PHELAN,
PHIL. TIEMAN.

The above named match will take place at

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

ON SATURDAY MORNING, at half-past ten o'clock.

Admittance One Dollar.

Proceeds over and above expenses to be given to the House of the Friendless.

The table used on this occasion will be furnished by Mr. Geary, and will be so arranged that 2,000 persons can have an excellent view of the playing. The match will be 200 points around the table. sep14-3t

SECOND GRAND
COSMOPOLITAN BAZAAR,
For the benefit of the
Ministry at Large,
—AT—
METROPOLITAN HALL,
Every Evening During the National Fair Week.

This attractive representation of various nations produced a great sensation last year, and is now repeated on a more extensive scale. Over 200 will be represented by Ladies, Misses and Fairies; Civilized life by booths, representing the following nationalities, in which will be sold articles such as each:

Oriental,	German,	French,
Turkish,	Yankee,	Irish,
Swiss,	Quakeress,	Scotch,
Chinese,	Indiana,	Fairies,
	Gipsies, &c., &c., &c.	

☞ MUSIC BY THE GREAT WESTERN BAND. ☜

The object of the Ministry at Large is to

1st—The collection and care of neglected and destitute children.

2d—The furnishing of suitable employment and homes for the latter.

3d—The settlement of women for their instruction.

Tickets 25 cents. Children half price. For sale at the Depot of Books, Book Stores, and by T. A. Wright, 120 Randolph street. sep14-3t

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Democratic Rondy-de-dow in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The New York papers this morning are filled with reports of ... ments on the ... ...ssage of the Democratic Convention, held at Syracuse yesterday. The *Herald*, in an editorial, uses the following language:

"The treachery of the Albany regency to Henry A. Wise has brought forth its appropriate fruits. The fraud has been consummated at Syracuse by a vote to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Democracy of this State have thus been treated with a contempt, and instead of being permitted to select the men they wished to represent them in the National Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, the Albany regency, consisting of Cassidy, Cagger, Corning, Richmond & Co., have taken the selection out of their hands and arranged it themselves. Certain it is that the dissatisfaction among the Democracy of this State at forestalling them in the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention, will be such that will demoralize the party, and cause thousands to remain away from the polls in the fall elections. Thus will the proverb be realized, in politics as well as in other things, that "honesty is the best policy," and a hearty retribution will be visited upon the heads of the Albany clique. They have sown the wind and they will yet reap the whirlwind."

The *Times* concludes that this is merely the first step towards a split in the party, but it has been so very badly managed that the split is likely to be a very trifling affair. Mr. Wood's impetuosity seems to have overcome his shrewdness. It was understood that he has been resolved upon for Mayor this fall, with or without the regular nomination. This last movement has not increased his chances of success either in getting that nomination, or in doing without it. It may be doubted now whether he can draw off enough from the regular ticket to give the Republicans any chance of electing their candidate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent says Wood and his men complicated matters by visiting Albany that day split in company with the Benicia Boy and other short boys.

Wood is very bitter in his denunciations of Dickinson, Schell and others, and says he will slaughter them in the *News

Educational.

SITY OF CHICAGO,

of the University opens on MONDAY, several departments embrace—

y open to all boys of ten years old and for preparation for College or for good

ic which three classes—the Freshman, Junior—have already been organized.

TIC SCHOOL, open to students for a ar in advance, or for the study of any one ose which they may wish to pursue.

ndividuals or information may be made to C. G. Burroughs, D. D., or either of the University, or through the Post Office, e city reach the University by the city ars, a HALF CENTS FARE.

GO ACADEMY.—The ner of the Misses LANE & BAKER'S Ladies will commence on MONDAY, at their School House, No. 315 Wabash

ence to the following gentlemen, Trus- Holden, Jonathan Burr, Esq. Ogden, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq., Blakely, Henry Farnam, Esq., H. R. Durfee, Esq.

AN NORMAN INSTI-

nd French School for Young Ladies,
No. 3 and 5 West 38th Street.

ow doors from Fifth Avenue. New York the 16th day of September next. The In- the highest and, in all respects, the most ed for the highest position in the city. The ed expressly for the school, are warmed by ilated by means of pure air, and a liberal, number influx of pure air, and a liberal, sum- ground, a large, airy courtyard is open ort for Calisthenic exercises, and the ample space, afforded to which combi- feature of the school.

is assisted by Ladies of the highest qualifi- position.

ssors are employed for French, Italian, Ger- ics, Harp, and other accomplishments. ls and pictures the Principal refers to Bishops Potter, D. D., President of The North- ; Farmin, D. D., Bishop of Ohio; Bishop ; Livingston Linn, Esq., of Chicago; Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Old Brick Church, New ; Rev. John McClintock, D. D., Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D., Rev. Dr. DeWitt, D. D., Rev. Dr. Ferris, LL. D., Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. James Farmer, and Rectors of New York City.

ulars and for Prospectus to Rev. D. C. ON, LL. D., Principal. sa6-16t-7aw s76

G LADIES' HIGH

ute, No. 61 Etna Place, between Van Buren Clarke, Mrs. Stevens, Principal. The Fall School will commence on Monday, September sa6-7t

UNIVERSITY.—The next the Academic Department of Lind Universi- Lake Forest, will commence ONESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st. Students for the Complete Department will be at same time. information address S. F. MILLER, A. M., sels-7t-12n

EN CITY INSTITUTE— Harrison street, near State. The Eighth ol reopens on Monday, September 20th, to $12, according to the studies pursued. ulars apply from 9 to 4 o'clock, A. M. to H. O. SNOW, Principal.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL, ner of Van Buren street and Edina Place, ol will reopen on MONDAY, September 20th. Number of pupils limited to twenty- T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal.

BERTEAU'S ENGLISH

FRENCH Day and Boarding School for Young and 119 Clark street corner of Erie. This is- ished with all the advantages of the the East. The number of pupils is limited, and references are solicited, which may be had by permission of Rt. Rev. C. P. Mc- Dr. Griggs & Lindley, and Messrs. Lord & Co., Lake sts. The next session will begin on Tuesday, September 28th. sa6-7t

W SCHOOL —OF— University of Chicago.

e will be opened on Wednesday the 21st day next. address will be delivered by Hon. DAVID HILD, of New York. ours are HON. HENRY BOOTH, ber in the State and National Law School of ty of the State of New York. M. WILSON, & Hon. GRANT GOODRICH, of Chicago.

he three terms, of twelve weeks each, in the ce of the faculty will occupy two years, or ence of the faculty will occupy two years, or ehensive course of instruction in the Common embracing the various branches of Literature, and Law, and the Jurisprudence of International Law, and the principles of Commercial Juris- those intending to devote themselves to mer- ness.

ession begins on the Third Wednesday of Septem- ber terms on the First Wednesday in January, on the Second Wednesday in April. At the College Year there will be a public examina- presence of the Law Faculty and the trustees of the Law School, at which every student who has attended a term, and is found qualified to practice, will ed a Diploma of the Law. ce to fee will be $40 for the first term, and $25 for ch term.

students can enter any time with advantage as there will be class for beginners.

ipal assistant of the school is under the Charter of ty, and is entitled to all privileges ors and college members.

ns for admission may be made to either of the sa9-m3 1m

ST'S SEMINARY.—No. 275 Sixth, North Division. The fifth school year Monday, September 6th, 1869. rtment adjoins. Prices of tuition have been ; information and terms. For further particulars at Cooke's Bookstore.

O. T. SNOW, Principal.

RBORN SEMINARY, No. ash street—E. GRIFFIN, A. M., Principal. ool for Young Ladies, will begin ; Sept. 16th, and continue ten weeks. ; Intermediate, $12; Department, $10; Instrumental, $15; ; French and Drawing, each $4 extra; and Draw- Philosophical Apparatus will be ready for ; Chemical Apparatus will be ready for ; Chemical Diagrams will be ready for ; Chemical Diagrams will be ready for ; Chemical Diagrams

ress & Tribune.

SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1859.

dition of a Lunatic Asylum—haracters among the Inmates.

[From the United States Gazette.]

During departhist of the Almshouse at ..., in Philadelphia, presents some of the singular developments of insanity that can be encountered all the world over. Than the subdred inmates of that department—male female, and of all nationalities—the greater ty of forms of madness were ever collected single building. The sight as you pass gh the various wards is alternately piteous, ous and incomprehensible. It is marvelous that among four hundred madmen and mad such uniform good order should prevail. ..., even among the most excitable, timid ..., that may venture a friendly word of receiving r. The class most largely represented ..., as well as at the Insane Hospital at West delphia, is that of the farmer or farm hand, a matter which to those who appreciate ... retirement of a country life must be ly anomalous. The large majority of the ..., are so-lively Hibernians. The subjects ... of one mania, which renders them unfit ... society, though in every other respect ... wholly sane. These have the free range ... wards, and of the large yard, where ex... is taken. Over them the servillance is ... ded. Constant watchfulness is only nec... in the cases of few.

... singular study—this aberration of the ...intellect, and too much praise cannot be ... to such gentlemen as Dr. Worthington, of ... Friends' Insane Hospital, and Drs. Kirk... and Smith, of the West Philadelphia ...pital, for the success with which their ... labors in re-seating reason upon its throne. ... through the paupers in the wards of Blockley and in two hours' visit you will learn that ... a lifetime afterwards can never obliterate. ... are "characters" among these inmates, ... there are among clergymen, members of ... ress, and newspaper reporters. Numbers of ... are epileptics, and of course incurable, ... these are, perhaps, the happiest of all. At ... moment, there is a man who imagines himself ... ssessor of an inexhaustible banking house. ... a tall, brawny fellow, with a boiled eye ... shovel-shaped hair. You enter the ward to ... pany with a Guardian of the poor. The ... rdian he probably knows, and to him he ... ely nods a salute. You, however, he appears with a smile:

"Do you want any funds to-day?" he earnestly inquires.

... rdian explains his delusion, and to ... r him, you reply, "Yes, have any thing ... e?"

"Oh, yes! I lent Victor Emanuel $100,000 ... day, and I've promised Garibaldi and Kossuth ... a quarter of a million to morrow. But I ... spare you about fifty thousand, providing ... take it in five-franc pieces.

That will do very nicely," you respond. ... the way, Mr. —, how much do you sup... yourself to be worth?"

"Worth? Why, the Rothschilds are my ... nas, and they know better than I do. ... Richmond and James Dundas are my agents ... Philadelphia.

Do you ever get short of funds, Mr. ——?"

Not often, but I did once. I lent Commodity millions to save the credit of the country. ... of it. That cramped me for about a ... ; but no more now. Send up to-morrow ... I'll let you have a check for five pieces. Never ... mind about interest." Saying which the ... r fellow walks away, feeling happier no doubt ... one-half our millionaires who possess both ... ses and dollars.

... nother very old character at the Almshouse ... Mr. Wiggins. This person is a maniac on ... subject of religion. Upon all other points ... is perfectly rational, but believes himself to ... the Saviour of the world. He was formerly ... choolmaster in Kentucky. He is a tall, spare ..., with a splendid forehead, and an eye that ... s of integrity and philanthropy. He has ... n an inmate of Blockley for some years, and ... employed to take charge of the ward dining ... m. If desired to do so, he will make you an ... ress. His gesticulation is expressive, and ... voice very fine, yet in half an hour's speech ... cannot find a single intelligible sentence. ... present the poor fellow is going through a ... g days' fast. A gentleman connected with ... Almshouse assured us, on Wednesday last, ... his belief that Wiggins had eaten nothing ... twenty-four days—a statement certainly con... med by the cadaverous looks of the unfortu... te man, but of course incredible.

At times this unfortunate man is somewhat ... id and even logical in his arguments. We ... ed him the other day with "Mr. Wiggins, you ... ofess to be the Saviour of the world?"

"I do."

"You believe the bible, do you not?"

"Certainly."

"Then look at the remark of the Apostle ...

"This man, when he had offered himself a ...crifice for sin, forever sat down at the right ...nd of God."

Now if you believe this, Mr. Wiggins, how can ... call yourself this sacrifice?"

"I prove it by Scripture," said the lunatic. ... turn to the 16th chapter of Leviticus. At the ... th verse you will find that there were two ...crifices. The first goat was Jesus Christ, who ... killed for a sin offering. Turn to the 20th ...rse, and you will see that the second goat of ...crifice was taken by Aaron, the sins of all the ...ople of Israel were confessed over him, and ... then the priest sent "by the hands of a fit ...n into the wilderness."

"What then, Mr. Wiggins," we asked.

"Read the 22nd verse, was the reply, and you ... ill see that I am the sacrifice for sin that I ...im to be."

"And the goat shall bear upon him all their ...iquities unto a land not inhabited; and he ...all let go the goat in the wilderness."

"This is me," said Mr. Wiggins. "I am the ...ast sacrifice with Jesus Christ. He was also ... a sin offering, and I bear those sins which ... see until the Father gives to me my kingdom."

Such is the present aspect of a very remarkable case of religious insanity. There are several in the building. It is probable, however, that sooner or later the unfortunate Kaufchman will emancipate himself beyond all natural powers of endurance and die in consequence.

In singular contrast to Wiggins, we find a ...loured female lunatic, who styles herself the ...een of Cuba, wears a necklace of potatoes, ...d is always as happy as the day is long. ... very visitor to the ward she receives, is ...pany with a Guardian of the poor. The ...rdian he probably knows, and to him he ...ely nods a salute. You, however, he appears with a smile:

"Do you want any funds to-day?" he earnestly inquires.

... nversation